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IMPORTANT FROM GRANT.

A Bold Attack Upon His Lines.

TEMPORARY SUCCESS OF THE REBELS.

THEY CAPTURE FORT STEADMAN.

Gallant Behavior of the Union Troops.

They Recapture the Fort and Take 2,700 Prisoners.

Heavy Loss in Killed and Wounded Among the Rebels.

ATTACK ON FORT HASKELL REPULSED.

The Days Operations Greatly in Our Favor.

SCHOFIELD'S OCCUPATION OF GOLDSBORO.

Sherman's Plans Being Strictly Carried Out.

[OFFICIAL.]

WASHINGTON, March 25—7 P. M.

Maj.-Gen. Dix:

This morninig at 4:30 o'clock, the enemy, by a strong and sudden assault captured Fort Steadman, but after a vigorous contest the fort was recaptured with 1,600 prisoners, two flags, and all the guns uninjured.

Gen. McLaughlin was taken prisoner by the rebels, who also assaulted Fort Haskell, but were repulsed with great loss.

The official report is subjoined.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

CITY POINT, Va.—1:30 P. M., March 25, 1865.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

The following dispatch of Gen. Parke is received from Gen. Meade.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieut.-General.

The enemy attacked my front this morning, at about 4:30 o'clock, with three divisions, under command of Gen. Gordon.

By a sudden rush they seized the line held by the Third Brigade, First Division, at the foot of the hill to the right of Fort Steadman, wheeled and overpowering the garrison, took possession of the fort.

They established themselves upon the hill, turning our guns upon us.

Our troops on either flank stood firm.

Afterward a determined attack was made upon Fort Haskell, which was checked by part of McLaughlin's brigade, Willcox's division, and was repulsed with great loss to the enemy.

The First Brigade of Hartsuff's division, held in reserve, was brought up, and a check given to any further advance.

One or two attempts were made to retake the hill, and were only temporarily successful, until the arrival of the Second Brigade, when a charge was made by that brigade, aided by the troops of the First Division on either flank, and the enemy were driven out of the fort, with the loss of a number of prisoners, estimated at about 1,600. Two battle-flags have also been brought in.

The enemy also lost heavily in killed outside of our lines.

The whole line was immediately reoccupied, and the guns retaken uninjured.

I regret to add that Gen. McLaughlin was captured in Fort Steadman.

Our loss otherwise was not heavy.

Great praise is due to Hartsuff for the gallantry displayed in handling his division, which behaved with great skill in this its first engagement.

(Signed,) JOHN G. PARKE, Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, March 25—9:30 P. M.

To Maj.-Gen. Dix:

Later reports from Gen. Grant, which are subjoined, show that the operations of our forces this morning were brilliantly successful. The rebel prisoners already secured number two thousand seven hundred. The rebel killed and wounded Gen. Grant estimates at probably not less than three thousand. Our loss is estimated at eight hundred; may prove less.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

CITY POINT, Va., March 25—8 A. M.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

The number of prisoners received by the Provost-Marshal is twenty-two hundred, taken by the Ninth Corps, and five hundred by the Second Corps. There may be still some more to be brought in.

U. S. GRANT.

CITY POINT, March 25—7:30 P. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

I am not yet able to give the result of the day accurately, but the number of prisoners captured proves larger than at first reported. The slaughter of the enemy at the point where they entered our lines and in front of it was probably not less than three thousand. Our loss is estimated at eight hundred, and may prove less.

Gen. Humphreys attacked on the left with great promptness, capturing near one hundred men, and causing the enemy to return his troops to that part of his line rapidly.

Signed, U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

The Occupation of Goldsboro—No Resistance by the Rebels—Gen. Terry About to Join Schofield—All Going on According to Sherman's Plans.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON,
March 25—10 P. M.

Maj.-Gen. Dix:

The following dispatch from Gen. Schofield reports his arrival at, and occupation of Goldsboro, on Tuesday, March 21, with but slight opposition.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

GOLDSBORO, N. C., March 21, 1865, VIA
FORTRESS MONROE, Va., March 25, 1865—7 P. M.

Lieut.-Gen. U. S. Grant, City Point, Va.:

I have the honor to report that I occupied Goldsboro this P. M., with but slight opposition.

Gen. Terry's column from Wilmington was at Faison's Depot last night, and should be near this place to-night.

Sherman's left was engaged with the enemy near Bentonville on Sunday.

The artillery firing was quite rapid during the day, and for a short time on Monday morning.

Sherman's right, the Seventeenth Corps, was near Mount Olive on Sunday night.

There has been some artillery firing to-day, which indicates a gradual approach of Sherman's army toward this place.

All this being strictly in accordance with Sherman's plans, I have no doubt all is well.

I hope to have more definite and later intelligence from Sherman very soon, and will forward it to you without delay.

I find the bridges burned, but otherwise the road is not injured, and the depot facilities are very fine.

I captured here seven cars, and Gen. Terry has captured two locomotives and two cars, which he is now using.

JOHN M. SCHOFIELD, Major-General.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

LEFT WING.

The Equinoctial—Severe Rain-Storm—Damage to the Works and Roads, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Wednesday, March 22—A. M.

The much dreaded equinoctial storm is undoubtedly upon us, and it bids fair to last for several days.

During the greater part of yesterday, and all of last night, great gusts of wind shook our tents and camps, and the rain beat down and destroyed a large amount of earthworks and manufactured roads.

The creeks are again swollen and mud is once more our portion. Locomotion is difficult, and the inducements slight.

The news is very meagre, and at present there is nothing of interest to communicate. Large numbers of rebel deserters continue to come in. Over 250 started last night for Washington.

G. F. WILLIAMS.

Severe Gale of Wind—The Roads all Dry Again—No News of Interest.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LEFT WING ARMY POTOMAC,
Thursday, March 23—A. M.

A very severe gale of wind prevailed during the greater part of yesterday. Tents were demolished and large numbers of trees uprooted. Scarcely any accidents occurred however.

Owing to the high wind, the roads speedily recovered from the effects of the rain of the previous twenty-four hours, and are now in a passable condition.

There is no news of interest or importance to communicate. A review of the cavalry will take place this afternoon. A large party of ladies from Washington will be present.

GEO. F. WILLIAMS.

Hot Weather—Utter Dearth of News—Wagon Inspection, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LEFT WING ARMY POTOMAC,
Tuesday, March 21, 1865—A. M.

The weather now-a-days is awfully hot, the air is heated, and the atmosphere consequently is of the clearest kind. No clouds break the pale blue sky and one hesitates before going into the open air. It is great weather for Virginian darkies and sun-loving animals. The birds cling to the woods, and we miss their cheerful voices, for the military axe has banished all shade and beauty from our landscape. June weather and not a breath of wind.

The late operations in the enemy's lines, and their seemingly mysterious movements, have all ceased, and we are again relapsing into that semi-torpid state that has afflicted us for some time past. The few who woke up under the attending excitement of preparation against seeming attack, have almost fallen asleep again, and the utmost quiet prevails throughout the limits of this army.

The entire transportation train of the Fifth Corps was fully inspected yesterday afternoon. I spoke in yesterday's letter of the immense size of the Second Corps train, and the inspection of yesterday fully corroborated my statement. Acres of white and glistening wagon coverings blazed in the bright and blinding sunlight, and the eye wearied in gazing on the one unfailing color.

Deserters still come in on our front, and some of them report that Sheridan is now on Lee's right and rear. That he has cut the Danville Railroad. I think that this army is holding the queen in check, while the knight and rook endanger the king. Very the life of the rebels is chequered, and the gambit opens bad for them this season.

GEORGE F. WILLIAMS.

RIGHT WING.

The Reviews—Changes in Command—Rebel Deserters and Recruits—Heavy Cannonading, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RIGHT WING ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Tuesday, March 21, 1865—8 A. M.

Although the weather was uncomfortably hot, and linen coats and ice-water were earnestly longed for, yesterday was spent in reviews and parades.

Maj.-Gen. Potter, commanding the Second Division of the Ninth Corps, reviewed the Second Brigade of his division, preparatory to a general review of the division, which is to come off in a few days. The affair was admirably conducted, the troops behaved splendidly, and everything passed off in a highly satisfactory manner. Brig.-Gen. S. G. Griffin, the commanding officer of the brigade, was congratulated freely on the soldier-like appearance of his command.

Later in the day, the First Division of the Sixth Corps, Maj.-Gen. Wheaton commanding, was reviewed by Maj.-Gen. Meade. This review was attended by Rear-Admiral Porter, of the United States Navy, Assistant Secretary Fox, of the Navy Department, Maj.-Gens. Wright, Potter, Gatty, Hunt and numerous other officers from the several corps composing this army. It was truly a grand affair, and notwithstanding that the heat and dust were almost unendurable, crowds of spectators were attracted to witness it. Had it happened in the vicinity of any large city it would have elicited at least a column of description and encomiums, but occurring here, we can only speak of it as an ordinary matter, and the gallant heroes of the Valley of Virginia must be content with the commendation that in reviews, as in battles, they are unsurpassed by any other division in this or any other army.

Gen. McKenzie, who has heretofore commanded the Second Brigade of the First Division of the Sixth Corps, has been relieved from duty in that corps, and appointed to a command in Gen. Kautz's Cavalry Division, north of the James River. It is stated that he is to command the division. His place is supplied in the Sixth Corps by Brevet Brig.-Gen. Hamlin, recently commanding the Third Brigade of the First Division of the corps, and Gen. Edwards is appointed to fill the vacancy thus occurring in the last mentioned brigade. Brig.-Gen. McKibbon, assigned to Second Division, Ninth Corps Headquarters, has been ordered to take command of a brigade in Gen. Ord's department, Army of the James, and Capt. Mellam, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General of the Ninth Corps, is assigned temporarily to the post of Adjutant-General of Gen. Potter's division, the duties of which have been discharged by Gen. McKibbon, since the absence of Major Wright, the Adjutant-General.

While Lee's army continues to be rapidly reduced by desertions through our lines and to his rear, this army is being still in force rapidly augmented by the arrival of recruits. Every train of cars from City Point is loaded with recruits coming to the front, to such an extent that they remind me of swarms of bees clinging to a bough. The relative strength of the two armies seems so greatly disproportionate as to relieve us of all apprehension about the result of a contest.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning the rebels got a new thirty-two pounder into position in their fort opposite Fort Sedgewick, and opened a furious fire upon our works. Their shells generally burst in the air and scattered fragments pretty liberally about the headquarters of Gen. Hartranft, commanding Third Division of the Ninth Corps, and the camps in that vicinity. The fire was continued at intervals during the afternoon and night, but I could learn of only one person being injured, and he was only slightly wounded. Their fire was replied to from Forts Sedgewick and Rice.

HENRY E. YOUNG.

KENNEDY'S EXECUTION.

SINGULAR CONDUCT OF THE PRISONER.

CONFESSION OF HIS GUILT.

A Full and Voluntary Statement of the Great Incendiary Plot.

He Set Fire to the Museum, to Lovejoy's and Tammany Hotels, and to the New-England House.

HE DIES A DEATH OF BRAVADO.

TERRIBLE SCENES AT THE SCAFFOLD.

Our Police Vindicated and Their Theory Substantiated.

"Trust to luck, trust to luck,
Stare Fate in the face,
For your heart will be aisy
If it's in the right place."

With these trifling utterances, Capt. Robert Cobb Kennedy, of the Confederate army, yesterday entered the presence of his Maker. Of all the stirring incidents witnessed within the gloomy walls of Fort Lafayette since 1861, none has been so pregnant with public interest as this; none has attracted such general notice; and none has had so dramatic an ending as has the experience of the noted spy and incendiary, who thus suffered the penalty of the broken law.

Kennedy was born in an interior county of Louisiana. His parents are people of fair means and gave him, with his several brothers and sisters, a liberal education, which, in the case of Robert, was finished by a two years' course at West Point. In 1856 he left the Academy and went to his native plantation, where he led the quiet life of a planter until the opening of the rebellion, since which time he and his brothers have constantly served in the Army of the Southwest. Two or three of his brothers, possibly all, died in battle, and he, after several captures and releases, was retaken and sent as prisoner of war to Johnson's Island, where he made his escape and fled to Canada. He there met the Confederate agents, and was supported by their means. He was regarded as wholly useless in planning or executing matters requiring caution or delicacy of manipulation, but as the best man of the force for anything reckless, devilish or foolish. The fright into which the city was thrown on the night of Nov. 25, will not soon be forgotten. The Government was alarmed, the municipal authorities astonished, and even the detectives at fault. Chief Young soon found a trail, however, and, by closely following it, succeeded in arriving at the facts as thus given. The plot to burn the city is said to have originated in the fertile brain of "Larry" McDonald, whose brother Augustus was confined until yesterday in this city, for being concerned in the incendiary affair. He supplied the gold in Canada, which paid the expenses of the men who were sent on to do his work, at the sacrifice of property, limb and life, as well as the risk of those concerned. Eight men came on at different times and stopped at different hotels, until they became familiarized with their internal arrangements. Then they all gathered in a private boarding-house in Prince-street, where they remained until the failure of their intentions made the city too hot to hold them. Had they been only partially successful, Buffalo would have been burned, and Sandusky, Ohio, also; but the utter failure in every instance, the want of concert, absence of scientific knowledge and the weak-heartedness of some of the men engaged, give to "Larry's" plans a visionary look which will secure for them no imitators. The original intention was to have burned New-York on the night of election—November 8; but, owing to the non-arrival of a chemist from Canada, who had agreed to prostitute his scientific acquirements to the basest of uses for a consideration, the plot could not be perfected by that time, and it was postponed until Friday the 25th. The parties engaged in the matter were Kennedy, Maxwell, Williams, Chenault, Longmeyer, and three others, one of whom was released from Fort Lafayette on Thursday, at which time he cheerfully took the oath of allegiance. Concerning the actual operations of Kennedy on the night in question, we refer for information to his confession, which is included in the report, and which shows that the theory of Chief Young and of Fire-Marshal Baker was correct—almost identical, in fact, with the result. Of the failure Fire-Marshal Baker, in his report, says:

"This plot, like many others of a similar audacious character, failed, not from any want of courage on the part of the conspirators, but from miscalculations as to the use of the combustible materials employed. The chemist had done his work sagaciously, but in carrying out the plan a blunder was committed which defeated the anticipated results. In each case the doors and windows of the room were left closed, so that when the phosphorous ignited the fire only smouldered, from the want of the oxygen necessary to give it activity, thus affording an opportunity for its detection before much harm was done.

On the night in question the first alarm came to me from the St. James Hotel, and a second from Barnum's Museum in a few minutes afterward. I hurried first to the latter building, and there discovered on the upper story the first evidence of phosphorous having been employed. A space of about six feet in circumference, where the liquid had been spread, was charred over. Here I found also the first bottle in which the liquid had been conveyed to the spot. Subsequently, in each of the hotels, I found the same evidence of phosphorous having been used, the bed clothes in several of the apartments being piled up and saturated with it.

The Fifth Avenue Hotel was the only place where the preparation failed to ignite, although more than usual care had been employed to produce that result, the bedroom furniture being stacked together and turpentine and resin added, with the liquid solution of phosphorus. Owing to haste or forgetfulness, the three bottles containing the latter liquid were left corked, and when the room door was opened the following morning the phosphorus had only just begun to smoke. Here it was that I procured two bottles of the liquid, which were submitted to analysis. The preparation was found to be phosphorus dissolved in sulphuret of carbon. I had some of the mixture prepared, and found that by dissolving two parts of phosphorus into four parts of sulphuret of carbon the exact results were obtained. By saturating muslin or paper with it I found that a blaze was produced in from four to eight minutes. The object of the incendiaries in employing this preparation was to combine certainty of results with facilities of escape. They calculated on its acting as a sort of fuse, which would give them the requisite time to make their way out of the building without danger of detection. They were thus enabled to operate against twelve of our leading hotels and several hay barges within a comparatively short space of time on the night in question. They no doubt hoped by the simultaneousness and number of these efforts to produce confusion among the fire companies, and so to paralyze their exertions. Happily, as I have shown, this fiendish plan was defeated by one of those slight miscalculations which so often interpose to frustrate the designs of evil-minded men."

A letter to Gen. McDonald gave the detectives a clue, and by a system of *finesse*, as entertaining as it is skillful, Chief Young and Officers [illegible] and McDougal arrested Kennedy in Detroit, while en route for the South. He was at once brought to this city and lodged at the Police Headquarters where, however, he behaved so outrageously that it was deemed prudent to send him to Fort Lafayette.

His trial, which has been given at length in the TIMES, was held at Gen. Dix's Headquarters, Brig.-Gen. Fitz Henry Warren, President; Maj. Bolles was Judge-Advocate, and Brig.-Gen. Stoughton, an old West Point classmate with Kennedy, generously undertook his defence. The charges were two-fold, 1. That he was a spy. 2. That he had violated the laws of war in setting fire to hotels in New York. The unanimous finding of the Court was "guilty," and the sentence "death by hanging."

As soon as the verdict was promulgated, Col. Burke, the commandant of Fort Lafayette, placed Kennedy in a large airy room by himself, handcuffed him and left him to his meditations. Judging from his language and writings, some of these could not have been of a pleasant nature. The latter were destroyed, however, at his request, although we are permitted to publish the two following specimens, which were written shortly after his removal to the fort, for copies of which we are indebted to Capt. Robert P. Wilson, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, Post Quartermaster.

IN HELL, March 2, 1865.

Having slept the greater portion of the day, I cannot sleep to-night, and as I have the conveniences at hand, propose committing some of my thoughts to paper. In thinking all over the circumstances of my trial, I must believe the verdict of my judges will be Not Guilty. But thinking also that I am a captive in the hands of enemies, who regard it a crime worthy of death to be an officer of the Confederate States Army, I am doubtful of their verdict. In summing up the evidence against me the Judge-Advocate shed tears, and afterwards shook hands, and asked me to pity him, that he merely did his duty, and was not actuated by malicious feelings to prosecute me.

This is all very well, but I must recollect that the same Judge-Advocate, when I was utterly friendless, and looked to him to assist me in my defence, scoffed at any rebutting evidence I proposed introducing. It was only when I was convinced that he intended rendering me no assistance, that I asked the court to grant a delay in order to obtain Gen. Stoughton as counsel. Maj. Bolles, the Judge-Advocate, knows well, that when the evidence for the Government was given I objected to nothing; that a large amount of irrelevant matter was introduced into the records of the court which appears as evidence against me. I thought that equal generosity would be extended toward me in making my defence; that I was arraigned, not before a judge and ignorant jurymen, but before intelligent officers of the same honorable profession to which I belong; that the Judge-Advocate, as a man of honor, would suffer me to elicit anything from my witnesses that would throw light in the case before the commission. Fool that I was to imagine anything of the kind. He objected to and debarred the most important part of the testimony I had to offer, viz.: the evidence of Smith in regard to having given Hays $15 in gold, and the documents from Canada showing that I had no idea or intention of acting the spy when I entered the territory of the United States. I do not believe that a member of that commission, or Major Bolles, the Judge-Advocate, believes me to have acted as a spy or guerrilla, but I may be pronounced guilty of both charges. If I am executed, it will be nothing less than judicial, brutal, cowardly murder.

March 5.

I spent last night in giving a few impressions of things during my trial. Here I will state that I will believe Major Bolles was honest in his statements to me; that he acted in accordance with the dictates of duty in pursuing me like a sleuth-hound and was not actuated by malice or prejudice toward me. The conduct of Gen. Stoughton has been most noble; he came to my assistance when I was utterly friendless. Although I know that I would have done the same to him under a reversal of circumstances, I cannot properly express my gratitude or appreciation of his services. His conduct has almost disarmed me of any malice toward the Yankees, although they have made the fairest portion of my country a desert. Stoughton knows that when at West Point I was not sectional in my feelings or associations; that *gentlemen* were always welcome to my room, whether born in Maine or Louisiana. He knows that I think myself right in my present position. If I had been the scoundrel that some New-York journals represent me, would he have so promptly tendered his services as counsel, without expecting a reward? I have no doubt he believed me unable to remunerate him in any manner, and undertook my defence merely through remembrance of "old times." I believe my cause to be a just one—that it will ultimately succeed I have no doubt. If there is a just God he must favor those who most deserve it. Some detectives came to see me to-night. When asked their opinion of the result of my trial, they replied, "We think it will go against you." As every one knows who happened to know me, their opinion has no effect on me. It is to their interest to convict me. They get a considerable reward in that case.

I wrote to Chief Detective Young to-night to procure an interview between myself and Gen. Beall, C. S. A. I hope the Yankee authorities will grant it. I am much in need of articles Beall could furnish me. The d——d vermin are so numerous that I am almost in the condition of Lee's veteran, who wanted a pound of mercurial ointment. Like him I am afraid to sneeze, for fear the d——d lice would regard it a gong for dinner, and eat me up.

Oh, never, never, never, will a true Confederate soldier
Forsake his friends or fear his foes;
For while our Lord's Cross proudly floats defiance,
I don't care a damn how the wind blows.

And again he writes:

MARCH 4.

This is a gala day for my enemies. They will do their best to honor Abraham, and celebrate the recent Union victories. The Federals have obtained possession of Charleston, Wilmington, and other places along our seaboard, but not by valor. Circumstances—military necessity—caused the Confederates to evacuate them. The dogs ought to remember that they did not take Charleston by open warfare, that Gillmore & Co. have hammered in vain long at her gates and the "nest of secession" only succumbed when there was an army in its rear. They swear that Charleston made no resistance, without considering that her sons are in the peerless band of Lee. G—d—n *them*, let them subjugate the South and then triumph.

At first he refused to believe that the President would decline to interfere, and invariably turned the conversation upon the good-heartedness of Mr. Lincoln, and the fact that he (K.) was on his way home when arrested. His

CONDUCT AT THE FORT

during the past week has presented a strange mixture of bravado, recklessness, timidity, hopefulness, malignity and goodness of heart. At times he would curse and rail at the "Yanks," then would listen courteously to the attentive Parson Burke, then write letters of defiance, then wind up with a request for some whisky or tobacco. Quite recently he attempted to burn his way out, but the only result to that move was an extra pair of handcuffs and a pair of leg shackles. On Thursday, he asked Col. Burke if the gallows had arrived, and, on being informed in the negative, brightened up wonderfully, and began at once to build upon a possible exertion of the Executive clemency. With the officers of the fort, all of whom treated him with kind consideration, he chatted gaily, bluffing always any attempt at serious conversation, and never lisping a word of actual confession, although he occasionally dropped a word or two, which, taken in connection with ascertained facts, gave great color to the guilty probability. Toward the venerable Chaplain he was always respectful and courteous, but he regarded his visits as so much time spent for nothing, and entered not in the remotest degree into the spirit of the clergyman. On Thursday Mr. Clark photographed him, so that he could send pictures to his *family*, and he was formally notified that further procrastination was folly, as his time was short, the President had gone from Washington, and there was no earthly probability of his reprieval. Still the incredulous smile hung about his lip, and he said he guessed something would turn up yet in his favor.

ON FRIDAY

Kennedy was kept busily engaged. In the morning Chief Detective Young visited him for the purpose of learning the facts of the hotel burning, so far as he could, so that certain parties under arrest on suspicion need not be unjustly detained or punished. So far as McDonald and Allison were concerned, Kennedy entirely exonerated them, but declined entering further into the matter. He, however, told Mr. Young that if Gen. Dix would consent to a postponement he would confess all he knew. Mr. Young promised to carry his message to the General, and left.

Shortly after this the clergyman in attendance, Rev. Dr. Burke, Post Chaplain at Fort Hamilton, called upon him. It is due to the Parson to state that he has done all he could to lead the mind and heart of the unhappy man to a realizing sense of his position, but he utterly failed. As Kennedy remarked to us, "the Parson is a devilish good fellow, and it does him good to come over and talk, but that's about all."

When the clergyman retired, Mrs. McDonald, a very estimable lady, mother of the two celebrated McDonald's, one of whom is famed in the West, the other notorious in Canada, had a long and very satisfactory interview with Kennedy, in relation to her son, and then with true womanly kindness did all she could to urge his preparation for the coming trial. She talked as only a considerate woman can, and really, for the first time, produced an impression upon him. That it was but temporary, however, will be readily inferred after a perusal of the following report of an interview at night, between Col. Burke, Kennedy and the writer: Entering his closely-locked, barred and guarded room, we found Kennedy with two pairs of handcuffs and ironed legs sitting smoking at a little pine table, on which were writing materials and several half-completed letters. He looked well—eye bright, cheek flushed and hand steady. After partaking of some little refreshments, which we carried him, he began to talk about his case, still harping upon the possibility of an Executive interference. Launching off into the general subject of the war, he said that he thought that the North knew nothing at all about it; that thus far the South had borne all the trials, endured all the privations, and that it was the purpose of turning the tables that these raids were undertaken. The ladies of the South, he said, have given up their luxuries and walk bare-footed over their own land, and it is about time for the women of the North to share their sufferings. In regard to

THE FUTURE LIFE

he seemed somewhat changed in belief, but in no sense penitent or hopeful. "Its a hard thing to be swung off in such weather as this and to go you don't know where" said he. "Now my father was a good straightforward man and my mother was a Methodist, and I always said my prayers and all that, but what does it amount to; I'm to die to-morrow and don't know where I shall go, or what will be done with me." It was suggested that if he received the teachings of the Church as authority, it was a mere matter of mental acquiescence and hearty indorsement. "Yes" replied he "that's all so, I know all about the doctrine, and I suppose I ought to be a Christian, but d—n it all, I can't. No I can't, and I shall die uncertain as to my fate, for I believe pretty surely that there is another world, but what, the Lord only knows. I'm not a bad man, and I have no fears exactly as to what will happen. I have'nt injured any one except in war, and I think my character will stand investigation;" and so on, over and over again.

Of the court which tried him, he said "Gen. Warren, the officers of the court, and the Judge-Advocate, Maj. Bolles, are all honorable men and treated me very fairly with one or two exceptions, and perhaps—indeed I know—they meant all right, but they certainly did very wrong." "This fort" said he "is the only place where I have been treated decently by Federal officers. I've been in half a dozen prisons but have never been comfortable until now."

After the foregoing conversation it was suggested to Kennedy that it would be gratifying to the officers connected with the affair, and to the court which tried him, if he should make a frank, free statement of the facts connected with the attempted burning of the city. It will be remembered that at no time has he made confession of his connection with the affair, although incidental droppings would warrant one in inferring an admission. To this, after some little skirmishing, he consented and made the following:

CONFESSION.

After my escape from Johnson's Island I went direct to Canada, where I met a number of Confederate officers. They asked me if I was willing to go an expedition. I said "Yes, if its in the service of my country." To which they replied, "Its all right," but gave no intimation as to its nature, nor did I ask for any. I was shortly after sent to New-York, where I staid some time. There were eight of us in the party, and after we had been in the city three weeks, we were told that the object of the expedition was to retaliate upon the North for the atrocities of Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley. It was originally intended to set fire to the city on the night of the Presidential election, but as the phosphorus was not prepared, it was postponed until the night of the 25th of November. Of the eight men who formed the original party, two fled to Canada, leaving but six. I was at first stopping at the Belmont House, in Fulton-street, but afterward moved into Prince-street. I set fire to

FOUR HOTELS,

or rather to Barnum's Museum, Lovejoy's Hotel, Tammany Hotel, and the New-England House. The others only set fire to the house in which each was stopping, and then cut off. Had the entire eight done as I did, we would have set fire to thirty-two houses and played a big joke on the Fire Department.

I know that I am to be hung for setting fire to Barnum's Museum, but the fact is that that affair was simply a reckless joke. I had no idea of doing it, but when we were in there, for the mere fun of the thing, I emptied a bottle of phosphorus on the floor, just to scare the people. I knew it would'nt set fire to wood, for we had tried that before, and had at one time about concluded to give it up. There was no fiendishness about it. The Museum was set on fire by merest accident, after I had been drinking, and just for the fun of a scare.

After setting fire to my four places, I walked the street all night, until near morning, when I went to the Exchange Hotel. There we all met the next morning and again at night. My friend and I had rooms there, but we sat most of the day in the office, reading the papers, while the detectives, who were thick, watched us. I expected then that I should be caught, and if caught I expected to die. Had I done so then it would have been all right, but I think now it's rather rough. I escaped to Canada, as did all the rest, and very glad I was to get safely across the bridge. I was restless, however, and wanted to rejoin my command. I started with my friend via Detroit. Just before we reached the city he received an intimation that the detectives were on the lookout for us, and giving me a signal, he jumped from the cars. I didn't notice the signal, but kept on and was arrested in the depot.

"I wish to say that the killing of women and children was the last thing we thought of. We wanted to let the people of the North understand and feel that there are two sides to this war, and that they can't be rolling in wealth and comfort while we at the South are bearing all the hardships and privations. In retaliation for Sheridan's atrocities in the Shenandoah we desired to destroy property, not the lives of women and children, although that would of course have followed in the train."

This was taken down by the writer in the presence of Col. Burke, and forwarded to Gen. Dix the next morning.

After hearing it read Kennedy said that it was

HIS LAST NIGHT,

and he should sit up till morning writing letters and so on, and wanted some whisky for his faintness. As he evidently needed it, a little was given him, and he was left alone. Col. Burke personally visited him every two hours during the night, finding him at every call wide awake, smoking furiously and desirous to talk. At five in the morning his irons were removed, and he slept soundly until seven, when he rose, dressed himself in a suit of Confederate gray, and ate a very hearty breakfast. The finishing touches were given the gallows—which was the one used for Hicks, Gordon, Hawkins and Beall—the stained pine coffin was placed out of sight behind the executioner's private box, the guard was mounted, and all external was in readiness for the execution. In Kennedy the night's loss of sleep, the excitement, and a failing nature had done a marked work. He was nervous, his eye was weak and his manner quiet and subdued. We found him at nine o'clock reading the service for the dying, but he laughed when we proposed to withdraw, saying he wanted to see some one; that he was all right, and that he didn't care for the book. On the arrival of Marshal Murray, as Master of Ceremonies, a package of photographs was handed Kennedy, and he spent half an hour in inclosing them, with locks of his hair, to his relatives and friends at the South. He was anxious to have his confession printed with nothing stricken out, so that the people of the North could see that he was "not a fiend, and did not war on women and children unless it became a matter of necessity and retaliation." He said that he owed much to the officers of the Post for their kindness to him, and desired the following tribute to the Detectives should be published:

FT. LAFAYETTE, March 25th, 1855.

J. S. Young:

DEAR SIR—I am much obliged by the sending of that *article*.

In answer to your desire to ascertain the present state of my feelings towards you and associates, I can only say I bear you no malice. You did your duty as detectives, with, perhaps, as much kindness to me as any others would under similar circumstances. Our professions have been different; what appeared right and proper to you seemed unfair and dishonorable to me; for example, the manner in which Hays was instructed or allowed to act in order to obtain evidence against me.

Be assured I appreciate the many little acts of kindness extended by you and others to

Respectfully yours,
R. C. KENNEDY.

Shortly after this, Isaacs, the decorator, arrived and in the most *nonchalant* manner put professional queries to Kennedy, which the poor fellow, who was blinded by his tears, answered as well as he could, and went on writing his farewell letter to his mother. The arrival of Gen. Beall, of the Confederate service, and of Rev. Dr. Burke, changed the current of his thought and feeling, and he spent some forty minutes with them, leaving messages and mementoes for his loved ones at home, and joining in prayer with the chaplain.

THE SPECTATORS

in the meantime had arrived by tug and boat and were variously disposed of. Those who had expended $50 for a pass were unceremoniously sent on shore by Capt. Wright Rives, of Gen. Dix's staff, while the rest stood upon the balcony which fronts the officers' quarters and looks down upon the esplanade. The other prisoners, bounty-brokers and bounty-jumpers were drawn up in triple rows so that they could have a full view of the terrible and suggestive sight, while the garrison, under command of First Lieut. James A. Hopkins, Seventeenth United States Infantry, were drawn up in a hollow square about the scaffold. The executioner, a Maine deserter, who, for his work, was pardoned his offence, was placed in the box, and the hour having arrived, the officials proceeded to the room of the condemned. The officer of the day, First Lieut. Samuel W. Black, Seventeenth United States Infantry, with a detail, stood at the door, while Col. Burke, Marshal Murray and Isaacs entered.

It would be a pleasanter duty to pass the remainder of this

HEARTRENDING RECORD,

but facts are facts, and we give them. Kennedy stood near the fire with Gen. Beall and the Chaplain, when the officials entered. Starting forward he said, excitedly: "Oh, I know what you want; I am prepared for it," and passed to the further end of the room for something, when he noticed the beadlistic Isaacs, who was pleasantly surveying him, and said: "I don't know you, nor who the h—l you are." Beall restrained him, and Marshal Murray told him that it was time for him to be prepared as the hour had arrived. "All right," said he, "I'm ready; I'm prepared for this thing; tie my arms;" and then, after a moment's quiet, he shouted, "This is hard for you damned Yankees to use me so. I'm a regular soldier in the Confederate army, and have been since the war." To the writer he said, "Good by, old fellow; you'll do me justice in that statement (referring to his confession,) won't you; you'll put it all in?" Isaacs having bound his arms, placed the black cap on his head, at which he started, saying, "Am I to wear this thing to the gallows?" He was told that he was, and as he was again about repeating something about the Yankees, Gen. Beall interrupted, saying, "These gentlemen have nothing to do with that, Kennedy," and he stopped. The procession, under charge of Lieut. Black, then marched to the gallows, upon the scaffold of which stood a backless chair, and near which were the reporters of some of the papers. For a moment Kennedy sat down, smiled, and then caught hold of his black cap, the end of which tickled his face, and threw it spitefully on the board. He then stood up, while Capt. Thomas H. French, Tenth United States Infantry, Post-Adjutant, read the very long and able review of the case, recently issued recently by Gen. Dix, in General Orders No. 24. Capt. French read it distinctly and fluently, but during the ten minutes he consumed,

KENNEDY FREQUENTLY INTERRUPTED

him, saying "It's a d—d lie," and laughing loudly and offensively. At its conclusion, the chaplain read the appropriate exhortation service, and then, kneeling, offered a touching and beautifully worded appeal in behalf of the wretched man, who refused to kneel, and seemed scarcely human in his levity, while all about him were hushed with reverence.

Isaacs, the ever ready, stepped forward, eager for

THE FINAL SCENE,

but Kennedy, placing his back against the upright plank, said: "Colonel I wish to make a statement. Gentlemen, this is a judicial murder. Colonel, I am ready. This is a judicial, cowardly murder. There's no occasion for the United States to treat me in this way. I say, Colonel, can't you give me a drink before I go up?"

At the signal, Isaacs again approached to adjust the knot and pull down the cap, when Kennedy startled every one present by a sudden shouting forth of the rollicking couplet:

"Trust to luck, trust to luck,
Stare your fate in the face,
Sure your heart will be aisy
If its in the right place,"

the final note of which yet rang in our ears when the whirl of Capt. Black's blade brought down the fatal blow, and the broken-necked corpse of the incendiary swung before us.

His death was instantaneous. The body moved gently back and forth for a few moments, was cut down, encoffined and taken off, while the spectators separated, the troops returned to their quarters and the bounty-swindlers to their rooms.

The TIMES is under great obligations to Col. Burke, Capts. French and Wilson, and Lieuts. Hopkins and Black, of Fort Lafayette; to Capt. Rives and Blake, of Gen. Dix's Staff; to Lieut. Warren, of Fort Hamilton, and to Marshal Robert Murray, for courtesies and facilities extended to its representative in connection with this matter.

LEAVES FROM A RAIDER'S DIARY.

Narrow Escape of Gen. Custer—A Fearful Slide—What Two Years of Trial Has Wrought—Warm Friends in Jail—Shooting Disabled Horses.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WHITE HOUSE, Sunday, March 19, 1865.

NARROW ESCAPES.

Readers of my letters about the Sheridan expedition have doubtless been surprised at the small number of casualties. There were, however, quite a number of hairbreadth escapes, and Gen. CUSTER was among those who had some experience in this way. After riding through Charlottesville, and while halting near Monticello, several of the rebel provost-guard, who vanished from the town as the troops entered, found a safe place in the heights across the river, and from this point made a target of Gen. CUSTER's person—this being the first and only indication of an armed enemy in the vicinity. Three balls came in close proximity to the General, fortunately without injuring any one, though surrounded at the time by all of his staff. His escape from injury was almost miraculous, as the lurking enemy had a clear view and easy range. Again, when preparing for battle at Ashland, the General had another wonderful escape from instant death. The different regiments were moving into position at a trot, the band was playing inspiriting airs, commander and aids were dashing rapidly from one point to another, and all was bustle and excitement. While riding at rapid speed the General's horse got one of his feet into a post-hole, and being a very spirited animal, gave one spring, turning a complete summersault, landing upon the General's breast with his feet in the same direction as the General's head. In that position the prostrate General sustained the whole weight of the horse until removed by main strength, for the animal was so astonished at his own dexterity as not to be able or disposed to help himself. Nearly all supposed that Gen. CUSTER had certainly received serious, if not fatal injuries; but in less time than I have been penning this account of the affair, he was in the saddle again, dashing about to superintend the placing of troops.

A FEARFUL SLIDE.

While crawling up the hill-side, just beyond Tumbling River, and near Fisher's Hill, a trooper, horse and all, was crowded off the embankment at a place so steep that a man could not crawl up on foot, and horse and rider went sixty yards before the horse could obtain a foothold. The trooper kept his saddle and held the horse so that he slid down the bank on his hips. In less than twenty minutes, horse and rider occupied their place in column again as if nothing unusual had occurred. It did not seem possible for man or horse to escape fatal injury.

A great many men were more or less injured by the falling of horses. A trooper's horse generally holds out to the last minute, and usually gives up, falls and pitches over while at a full gallop. Woe be to the unfortunate rider if he is riding in column, or if out of place, and is taken unawares. It seldom occurs, however, that anything worse is the result than a severe bruise—possibly a broken limb. Once in a while, though, a sleepy fellow gets his neck broken in this way.

WHAT TWO YEARS OF TRIAL HAS WROUGHT.

Twice before have I visited the interior of Virginia with our cavalry—first with STONEMAN, two years ago, and the next time with KILPATRICK, one year ago. STONEMAN, it will be remembered, made the first organized raid, and was the first to discover that the Confederacy at that time was like an empty egg shell—there being nothing to oppose a body of troops, the outer circle once broken. Well do I remember the extreme caution exercised on the first raid, looking out for an armed enemy at every cross-road, behind every hill, and in every piece of woods. The strategy then exercised seemed to be confined to an almost absolute concealment of the force, and to this end there was much traveling at night and very little in the daytime. The experience of the last two years has changed all this. The posts of the enemy are all known; his strength is known, and his facilities for concentrating at any given point can be estimated with some degree of accuracy, and a skeleton plan of operations can be made out beforehand with a reasonable prospect of success. But to me the most interesting change is in the tone and sentiments expressed by the people. Two years ago, as rule, every man, woman and child met with was a rampant Secessionist, professing to believe in the right of a State to secede from the Union, and the reservation a providential boon; the establishment of a Southern Confederacy an accomplished fact, and the possibility of the United States, or "the people of the North," as they expressed it, subjugating the South, or forcing them back into the Union, as the most absurd chimera,—only worthy a mean Yankee. The people who did not indulge in this train of thought were tongue-tied and dared not give sign or token of loyalty to the Union. One year later, while a majority of the people were still as rampant Secessionists as ever, there were nevertheless a few to be found who openly and freely avowed that they did not believe in secessionism, did not think it politic to secede, and believed the Southern States would have been better off to have remained in the Union. Most of these people did not pretend to predict the result of the contest, while a few were outspoken for the Union and against the revolutionists who were holding the noses of the poor to the grindstone. Another year rolls around, and again an opportunity is afforded of visiting this people. And what a wonderful change has taken place within the brief space of two years. In each one of these visits I have had little else to do, and have availed myself of the opportunity to the fullest extent of conversing with the people, poor and rich alternately, as found scattered throughout the country; at the roadside and in houses, at the plough and at the bench, everywhere and every class have I thus come in contact with. As the visit of Union troops was only a temporary one, the inhabitants could have had no motive in expressing what they did not feel; they were under no restraint whatever. To-day it is as rare to find an openly avowed Secessionist as it was one year ago to find a talking Union man. There are still many who believe in the abstract right of secession, and a few who profess to think Southern independence would be better for the people than the old Union, but by far the largest portion of the people are Unionists, and many of them loud-spoken ones, too. The silent rumblings of one year ago have broken out in thunder tones, and the leading traitoresses open outbreaks and dissensions in their own lines. Soldiers (as I have shown in a previous letter) write to JEFF. DAVIS personally, demanding peace upon any terms, rather than a continuance of the war; influential men everywhere, who one year ago were ready to give their last dollar and then die in the last ditch to sustain the Confederate Government, are now clamoring for peace, and concealing their supplies, and shirking all responsibility to the power of a Government they had helped to create. Were it not for unnecessarily exposing individuals to the merciless tyrants of the hour, I could give names and facts that would make every loyal heart rejoice. It is curious to watch the course of some of the most rabid fire-eaters, as they have glided from their high horses of two years ago, when "independence or death," "the South never could be conquered," was the cry in public as well as private, until now, by a gradual sliding-scale, in private letters at least, the same men "despair of the Republic," and violently rail against the man in power. In my last letter I sent you an extract from a letter written by a Richmond editor in 1862, showing how the Confeds were to march in three columns, overrun the North, and dictate terms of peace in Washington, after forcing the Federals beyond the Susquehanna. A curious train of circumstances has thrown into my hands two other letters of this hero of the quill. In one of November, 1863, he writes to a brother editor:

WHIG OFFICE, Nov. 28, 1863.

"GEN. FOOTE called yesterday, and requested me to say that he and others desired a consultation with you. I have no doubt you are well nigh disposed to "despair of the Republic" under the present management; but when so much is at stake, we must not give up while there is a fragment of anything to cling to. I shall be greatly pleased to hear that you will come down. Let me know as soon as practicable. With sincere good wishes, yours, truly,

JAS. McDONALD."

Now, this was just the time when Ex-Senator FOOTE commenced to "despair of the Republic." He tells us to-day he is in favor of the South returning to the Union upon any terms obtainable; and, moreover, to use his own words at Lovettsville, "My views are in accordance with the views of a majority of the Southern people"—and one of this "majority," it is known, is this same Richmond editor, who still in public panders to the secession rulers, but in private is willing to accept any terms to get back under the Stars and Stripes again.

This is documentary evidence, and indicates the views of men occupying influential positions. Among the people the old love for the Union crops out everywhere. Perhaps I should not state it quite so strong. A love for the Union it may not be in all cases; but all "despair of the Confederacy," and when this conclusion is arrived at, they see peace and safety only by returning to their allegiance.

On this expedition, for the first time, so far as my knowledge extends, whites volunteered timely and valuable information. In one instance a rebel officer furnished information of the most vital importance. Heretofore commanding officers have had to depend upon the degraded black man. At one point the Stars and Stripes were displayed; at another a woman exclaimed, in the fullness of her joy, "God bless that dear old flag—thank God I have lived to see it again." A neighbor of this woman was hanged two years ago for loving the "old flag." At various points the Union troops were welcomed by the waving of white handkerchiefs; and in Charlottesville, a little four-year-old girl, standing on a piazza, in front of a bevy of beautiful young ladies, was encouraged by them to throw a kiss at the Stars and Stripes, and also to flourish a white handkerchief; and there were several other groups in Charlottesville who manifested real pleasure at seeing the "old flag" again. These things to some may seem trivial in themselves—but such impromptu manifestations are not studied efforts, but are prompted by an irresistible feeling, that comes from deep down in the heart—a feeling, smothered for awhile, now bursting forth with renewed vigor.

I believe the non-slaveholders as a class have never been disunionists; but now that the wealthy slaveholders begin to cry out aloud against the Confederate Government, the masses are also outspoken. Among the former class, the negro soldier bill has done more to turn their attention to "reconstruction" than any one thing. I have heard many large landed proprietors say that they believed DAVIS had got to be as black an abolitionist as any person at the North. This class of people are supremely selfish, particularly when their property in negroes is disturbed; and, consequently, the impressment of negroes to be used in the government works and the raising of negro troops, meets with open opposition.

In this connection it is a significant fact that all legislation has thus far failed to wring from the people the supplies deemed requisite for the army. Gen. LEE's own proclamation, showing as clear as the noon-day sun that unless the supplies called for were promptly sent forward, the cause was a failure, did not open a single secret cave; and as a last resort, before the gold dodge, committees composed of influential citizens, were formed to make an affectionate appeal to the people, by means of circular letters. I inclose one of these precious documents taken from the Nelson County Post Office. Hundreds of similar circulars were destroyed at different places. These are only a few of the indications of internal weakness.

WARM FRIENDS IN JAIL.

I have stated before that the jail in Charlottesville was filled with deserters from the rebel army and Union citizens at the time General SHERIDAN arrived there; but I omitted to state one fact in connection with these unfortunates, which caused some amusement at the time. The prisoners petitioned Gen. CUSTER to be released, or rather to have the charges against them investigated, and the only intimation as to what they were in confinement for was contained in a P. S. to the petition, couched in the following terms:

"SIR: You have some *warm friends in here.*"

By this they doubtless intended the General should understand they were Unionists, but the wags saw fit not to see it in that light, and the General has not heard the last about his "warm friends" in Charlottesville jail.

SHOOTING HORSES.

A Lynchburgh paper states that three hundred of SHERIDAN's disabled horses were shot on the plantation of W. B. CABALL, near Newmarket. The exact number shot there was ninety-six, many of them animals, with a few weeks rest, would have been fit for service again; but of course it was not politic to leave such in the hands of the enemy. Next to the best horse captured in this expedition was an animal abandoned on the Stoneman raid.

HORSES SKINNED.

The instant a horse was shot a crowd of citizens would ask for permission to skin the deceased, leather being a very scarce article. Several establishments for the manufacture of shoes with wooden soles were seen at different points. Scores of women and children were found who had not worn a shoe of any kind for nearly four years. This deficiency in shoes is not confined exclusively to the poorest class of people.

TOBACCO.

Tobacco being monopolized by the Government, it was found in large quantities stored away for future shipment, at different places. Quantities of the weed was distributed by the soldiers to poor people, who appeared to prize a single plug of it as much as they would a piece of gold the same size. That not disposed of immediately was destroyed.

CHINESE FIGHTING.

The rebels having failed to interrupt SHERIDAN's progress by fighting or strategy, at one place tried to scare him away something after the Chinese fashion. While resting at Charlottesville, a locomotive whistle was tooting at intervals all one night on the opposite side of the river, indicating the arrival of troops; but no one was disturbed by it. The next day a negro came in from that point, and almost the first question he asked was if the locomotive whistle had been heard. When answered in the affirmative, he burst out into a "Yah, yah; de rebs fout to triten you uns away. Yah, yah, no use, use too much for em."

RE-ENLISTMENT IN THE REBEL ARMY.

The ex-rebel soldiers who come in give some amusing accounts of the way matters are managed in the Confederate army, and particularly as to the re-enlistment "imposition." When called upon to re-enlist, one year ago this Winter, the troops were first told by their Generals they had better volunteer en masse to remain in the service, as they would be swept in by the conscription law any way, and it would look better for regiments to remain together as at first organized. After the lapse of a few days—during which time officers exhausted every line of argument to fire their hearts—when it was supposed a regiment had been infused with renewed patriotism in a sufficient quantity to warrant the attempt, it was drawn up in line; and the patriots who proposed to remain until the last ditch had been reached, were requested to step three paces to the front; but not one-sixth of the men responded, as a general thing. This would not do. It would prove a wet blanket to the cause; accordingly the next day the regimental colors would be brought out to the front; a General, Regimental Commander, and perhaps a Chaplain, would come out and have a talk with the "boys," and finally the General would announce, "all who are willing to *stand by their colors*, step forward to the color-line; those who wish to *desert* their colors, will stand where they are!" and this appeal, in nearly every instance, ensured a majority of the men to step forward; and that was all the re-enlistment ceremony about the whole proceeding. No papers were signed, or promises made, on either side; and the minority who refused to go, through this simple mode of re-enlisting, were held to service, under the popular rule that the minority must abide the decision of the majority of the regiment. That is the way in which the rebel army was "re-enlisted" last Winter, as told by scores of reliable men.

AN ILLUSTRATION OF REBEL FIENDISHNESS.

An incident illustrative of rebel brutality and fiendishness has recently come to my knowledge, that partakes so much of the diabolical as not to be believed unless fully authenticated; in this case the information is from no "gentleman of undoubted veracity," or "reliable contraband," but from a reliable *Secessionist*, who, among other cruelties practiced by the rebels in camp, related the following as a "good joke," part of which he was, the whole of which he saw.

In the celebrated Mine Run affair, in the latter part of November, 1863—those who were present will remember it was so cold that soldiers were frozen to death on the skirmish line—after the army had fallen back, a company in the Fifth Virginia Infantry obtained the headless trunk of a Union soldier, frozen stiff, and it was taken into camp. When first brought in, the "boys" put the body into bed with a sleeping negro. He was duly awakened by attaching a string to one toe, and a person concealed pulling upon it. "The darkey's astonishment upon discovering what was in bed with him," says my informant, "was intensely comical." When first aroused to a consciousness that there was something in bed with him, he said: "What for yu'se in heah?" "Git eout heah!" and like expressions of displeasure at thus being intruded upon. His bedfellow not obeying the command, he put his hand where the head should have been, and his hand came in contact with the neck; instinctively he realized what it was; one look, a howl and a leap, and a scared negro ran out of the tent, who was met by a boisterous burst of laughter from a group of rebel soldiers—Southern gentlemen—who had assembled to see the "sport." For one whole week this headless body was used in camp for similar purposes; it being frozen stiff, it could easily be propped up in any position. At different times some unsuspecting fellow would find it standing at the entrance of his tent. There was an improvised theatre in camp, and upon entering this histrionic temple one morning for rehearsal, the company found the Union soldier's body standing bolt upright in the middle of the stage; and thus was this poor fellow's body buffeted about the camp by these fiends in human shape.

"I do not believe this story," I think I hear some one say after reading the above. To all such let me say that it is unquestionably true, and moreover it is but one of the numerous acts of savage life displayed by men laboring under the monomania of secessionism.

E. A. PAUL.

FROM THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

Festivities in the Shenandoah—Reception by Gen. Emory at Stevenson Station, Virginia.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HEADQUARTERS NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
STEVENSON, VA., Monday, March 20, 1865.

The dull routine of our camp life has been somewhat enlivened to-day by a reception given by Brevet Maj.-Gen. EMORY and lady. The occasion was noticeable, as it called together a goodly number of the ladies of Winchester and vicinity, and of the officers of our army and their ladies. These reunions have been by no means rare in this army during the past Winter; but the one in question was characterized in an eminent degree by good feeling and thorough social enjoyment. The simple fact of the attendance of a large number of the ladies of Winchester at the levee of one of our Generals, seems to me to possess a significance worthy of comment. Winchester has hitherto borne the reputation of being one of the strongest haunts of rebellion in the Valley; but we may fairly infer that its citizens are by this time convinced that the Union army is not a band of vandals, and that there are some gentlemen to be found, even outside of the first families of Virginia.

The commodious stone mansion in which the levee was held, has been occupied by Gen. EMORY as headquarters, since the 1st of January. During the greater part of last Winter it was used for the same purpose by the rebel Gen. EARLY. It is located upon the Winchester and Martinsburgh pike, about five miles north of the former place, and is known as the Stevenson property—a name also given to the depot close by, which is the terminus of the railroad from Harper's Ferry. A noble avenue of cedar trees leads from the pike up to the front entrance of the mansion, and the place still bears the marks of the care which, in the happier days of Old Virginia, was bestowed upon the keeping of her country-seats. But, as might have been foreseen, the elapse of three years of intestine warfare has worked sad changes to the people of the Shenandoah Valley. The family which occupied these premises is widely scattered, some of its members remaining on sufferance within our lines, while others hold positions in the rebel army. The most extravagant dreams of the builder of Stevenson Place could hardly have predicted the scene which its walls have this day witnessed; but the march of events makes everything possible. Within three miles of this house is the battle-ground, where on the 19th of September last, was fought one of the most stubborn and decisive conflicts of the war, resulting in the total rout of EARLY's army. The vicinity is one of remarkable interest, having been occupied alternately by the armies of both sides during the war, and embracing the scenes of many encounters within a small area.

The guests began to arrive at 12 noon, and by 2 P. M. a large company was gathered within the walls of the mansion. Among the distinguished officers present may be named Brevet Maj.-Gen. EMORY, commanding the Nineteenth Corps, and a numerous staff; Brig.-Gen. DWIGHT, commanding the First Division; Brig.-Gen. BEALE, commanding the First, and Brig-Gen. FESSENDEN, commanding the Third Brigades of the same. All of these officers were attended by members of their staffs. Brig.-Gen. CHAPMAN, of the cavalry, was also present.

The brass band of the Twenty-ninth Maine discoursed most excellent music, and a string band gave the necessary impulse to the dancers. Quadrilles, Lancers, and Polkas, *ad libitum*, were the order of the afternoon; and if thorough enjoyment was the rule upon the occasion, the faces of all present must have been poor indices of their minds. Refreshments were not wanting, and were not neglected. The honors of the day were gracefully dispensed by Mrs. Gen. EMORY, and the departure of the numerous guests at 5 P. M. was the conclusion of a very pleasant reunion.

The absence of Maj.-Gen. HANCOCK was much regretted by all. He was present a few moments, but was called away by important business.

A. F. P.

Gov. Smith, of Virginia, on Negro Conscription.

The following letter, from Gov. SMITH, of Virginia, is forwarded to us by our correspondent, who accompanied Gen. SHERIDAN on his great march. It indicates clearly enough the Governor's ideas concerning the fate of the Confederacy:

[Copy.]

STATE OF VIRGINIA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
RICHMOND, Feb. 10, 1865.

Ro. C. Davis, Esq.:

SIR: Your letter of the 7th inst. has just been received. It fills me with pain and surprise. At a time when the whole institution of slavery is in peril, and it is to be decided in the next ninety days whether there shall be a slave in Virginia or not, every effort seems to be made to withhold them from the most urgent calls of the military authorities. What has got into the slave-owners? Let me tell you, and you can tell your neighbors, that unless slave labor, to the full extent of the requisition, is promptly furnished, *Richmond cannot be held, and, if abandoned, slavery is gone.*

In reply to your questions, I have to say that one in ten is called for and must be furnished; that it is the duty of the County Court, through its officers, to ascertain the number of slaves within the prescribed ages, and not to take the report of those interested; that all negroes within the county, no matter to whom hired, whether to the Government or to railroads or other companies, are to be estimated and required to furnish their tenth. I have no power to order the County Court to reconsider their action. The law, inconsiderately perhaps, supposes the court, representing the people of the county and dependent somewhat upon them, would be a safe reliance for the distribution of the requisition among them upon principles of equity and justice, and if they have neglected their duty, I have no power to correct it.

I have this day called the attention of the Legislature to this subject, and asked for additional legislation. Another impressment may soon be expected.

Respectfully yours,

WM. SMITH.

THE STONEWALL.—The correspondent of the *Army and Navy Journal*, dated Paris, March 2, says: The *Stonewall*, late *Olinda*, is still in a Spanish harbor, undergoing repairs. Two Federal frigates, the *Sacramento* and the *Niagara*, are lying off the port, waiting for the *Confederate* to run out. It is not probable that the *Stonewall* will move just at present, as her Captain is still in Paris, waiting for final instructions. Capt. PAGE is of opinion that his vessel would prove more than a match for either of the powerful frigates told off to watch him. The *Niagara* only carries 12 guns, but her metal is heavier than that of any other vessel of her class. The *Stonewall*, amongst other guns, has a 300-pounder, and, besides this, she is protected by 5½ inches of iron. Should a battle take place, some light will be thrown on the intrinsic merits of American and French frigates, and the relative value of wood and iron. The United States Consul tried hard to get the *Stonewall* seized by the Spanish Government, on the plea that she had escaped from a French harbor, and that three French war steamers had been sent in pursuit of her. A telegram from Paris soon satisfied the Cabinet of Madrid that the Consul had been fabricating. The question of who sold the *Olinda* to the Confederates is still shrouded in mystery. All the damage she may do will have to be paid for by some one.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Defences of Mobile—Statements of Deserters—The Forces Garrisoning the Defences.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, March 9.

DEFENCES OF MOBILE.

By the arrival within our lines yesterday of an assistant engineer and an assistant superintendent, who have been lately employed on the defences of Mobile, we are put in possession of some important facts regarding them. These two men are Capt. [illegible] MADER, of the Engineer Corps, formerly a Lieutenant in the Tenth Louisiana, from which he resigned to accept the position he has held, and LEROY, formerly a Lieutenant in the Twenty-first Alabama, from which he was detached to serve on the defences of Mobile, and on which he has been employed two years and a half. Capt. MADER was educated at West Point, and resigned his position as Second Lieutenant to enter the rebel army. They are both men of great intelligence, and I believe their information to be reliable, for, in their own emphatic words, "we know these things to be so for we made them, or gave the orders for them ourselves."

LAND DEFENCES.

These consist of three distinct lines of earthworks, nearly eight miles in extent, half encircling the city from Dog River Bar below, to Three Mile Creek above. The first or outside line was built two years or more ago by Gen. LEADBEATER, and is at an average distance from the city of three miles. It was a strong line when first built, but has been suffered to fall into decay, and is not now relied on to defend the city, and is abandoned by the troops. The second line was constructed under the supervision of Lieut.-Col. V. SHEILLHA, a Prussian engineer of great skill and ability, and is represented by these men to be unsurpassed by any system of earthworks with which they are acquainted in the Confederacy. It stands at the distance of a mile and a half from the city, and contains forty-two redoubts which mount about 125 guns of various calibre. The average number of pieces for which each redoubt is pierced is four, though some contain as many as six and others only two. The largest guns in these redoubts are 5-inch and 32-pound pieces. The gunners are well protected by traverses, and in many cases, by bomb-proof. A fosse extends the whole length of this line, varying from twelve to eighteen feet in width and from ten to twelve in depth. Where the ground is low it is filled with water; in other places it is dry. Within a mile of town is the third and last line, also a very strong one, constructed by Col. SAM LOCKHART. The rebels, however, depend almost entirely on the middle line, which was constructed last, and in it have all their troops and artillery. In front of it is a stout fence of telegraph wires.

COAST DEFENCES.

Below Mobile, and on the western shore of the bay, are seven shore batteries scattered along from the city to the mouth of Dog River, a distance of about eight miles. The three principal ones are situated near the different lines of land defences, strike the bay. Their names and armaments are as follow, beginning nearest the city: Missouri Battery, eight guns; the Mortar Battery, one heavy mortar and two rifled guns; Battery Buchanan, five. Below these are four others, distinguished by numbers, whose armaments my informant did not accurately recall. Opposite the city, and about a mile below it, on the lower end of a low island, stands Battery Gladden, mounting eight guns, and a short distance in the rear of it is a low earthwork with two guns. These two stand on the west side of the main ship channel, which is called Spanish River, and completely cover it. Opposite Gladden, on the east side of Spanish River, is Battery McIntosh, mounting eight guns in front and two in rear, and anchored. A short distance above it is a floating iron battery of one gun. Each of these two batteries, standing as they do on exposed points of land, are protected on all sides where a vessel might approach with an assaulting party by double rows of piling, thirty feet long, between which are woven logs, rendering them almost impregnable. On the eastern shore of the bay, nearly opposite the city, and covering an important channel which passes near it, is Spanish Fort with five heavy siege guns, and in the rear of it, on higher ground, are twelve pieces of field-artillery, constituting altogether a formidable obstruction. The channel in front of and below this port is represented to be filled with torpedoes, which the rebels have literally *sowed* in it for many months past. Only a few days before they deserted, the Surgeon belonging to the rebel gunboat *Tuscaloosa*, accompanied by his servant, went out on a hunting expedition, and while passing over these torpedoes in a yawl, accidentally exploded one of them, and were blown to atoms by it. The largest gun anywhere mounted in these batteries is a 10-inch columbiad in Battery Gladden; the majority of them are 7-inch Brooks. They had one 13-inch gun made in Richmond, but it burst its bands at the first trial, and they have never dared to put in over half a charge since.

OBSTRUCTIONS.

Of these there is a multitude. I have spoken already of those surrounding two of the batteries. About a mile below these batteries is a series of them extending entirely across the bay in the form of an arc. Seven rows of piles, averaging thirty feet in length, are driven into the sand so that there is usually about six feet remaining above water, which will give an average of from ten to fifteen feet to be driven into the sand. Directly in the ship-channel is left a gap in this system of obstructions which is filled by an old barge, loaded with brick, having been sunk across it. Some distance below this line is a second one, consisting of two rows of piling driven into the sand, between which, the entire distance around, are sunk old steamboats, barges, sloops, &c. This also has a gap which is filled by the old sloop *Phœnix*, loaded and sunk in the channel.

FORCES.

What there may be in Mobile to-day, my informants did not pretend to know, since they left there three weeks ago, but they do not believe any considerable reinforcements have arrived, for they could not tell *where they were to come from.* When they left there the whole force consisted of seven regiments and two batteries of light artillery. They give the strength of these regiments with great exactness. The Fourth and Thirtieth Louisiana Infantry, which went with HOOD to Nashville, and were greatly depleted, were left at Mobile by him to recruit. When they crossed the Tennessee going north they numbered fully 600; when they came back, their rolls showed exactly 114 names. They had recruited up to perhaps 250; recruits were exceedingly scarce. The Twenty-second Louisiana, Col. PATTON, has about 400; the Twenty-first Alabama, Lieut.-Col. WILLIAMS, about 300. These are all veterans. Then there are the Second and Third Alabama Reserves, (militia,) old men and boys, averaging, perhaps, 750 men each. The Fifteenth Confederate Cavalry, commanded by Col. MAURY, a nephew of Gen. MAURY, numbers about 500. These serve in the outskirts of the city, and on the various roads which lead in, as videtts. The two batteries of light artillery consist of four guns each, and are called, one the Missouri Battery and the other Charpentier's Battery. These are veterans.

The conclusion of the whole matter is that Mobile is exceedingly well fortified, but very weakly manned. These men warn us to prepare to meet formidable works on all sides; but are certain that the paucity of their defenders will render them almost useless to Mobile, if we attack in several places simultaneously and with spirit.

The spirit of the troops is despondent. They look upon the coming battle for the possession of Mobile as capable of only one termination, and that adverse to themselves. These two engineers came to the conclusion, they said, that it was altogether a foregone conclusion, so far as Mobile is concerned, and they would save themselves if they could.

SEGREX.

Mobile to be Defended—Vigorous Preparations on the Part of the Federals—Selma and Montgomery Threatened—From the Texas Coast—Health of New-Orleans—Small-Pox on the Wane.

NEW-ORLEANS, LA., Thursday, March 9, 1865.

The rebels have repented of their former design of evacuating Mobile as a military post. Selma is now being fortified and strengthened, but not at the expense of their principal seaport town. It is now quite evident that a stand will be made at or near Mobile by the rebel force now there, increased by all that can be gathered together from the debris of the decaying chivalry in the extreme South and Southwest. It is evident every possible means of resistance will be offered to the advance of the foe. The rebels are very well aware that if Mobile is once occupied by the loyal troops, the road will be open for the capture of Selma and Montgomery, and the subjugation of the entire State.

On the other hand, we are confident of success. Large bodies of [illegible] are massing at Pensacola and at other convenient points, ready to be hurled, at the word of command, upon the doomed city. There is a vigorous activity in the navy, and if the obstructions and torpedoes are not laid with greater skill and success than were those in the channel near Fort Morgan, it will take but comparatively little manœuvring to place our gunboats within shelling distance of a great portion of the city. There are some who predict a bloody conflict on land and sea, while others are inclined to the opinion that the rebels can collect no force that dare to confront the heroic legions of SMITH and STEELE.

If the present campaign is executed with one-half the energy, and vigor, and stern resoluteness of purpose, that has characterized the sublime work of SHERMAN, the entire country ought to be swept through before many months.

The grand object of the coming expedition is not so much to occupy Mobile, as to regain possession of the entire State, and practically to slay the body of the monster of secession by penetrating some of its vital parts.

On the river coast all is quiet with our blockading fleet, and very few important captures are made. The *Lackawanna*, *Monongahela*, *Bienville* and many other important vessels, are now repairing at New-Orleans. For all practical purposes it seems as if three or four vessels answered all the purpose of a dozen off the port of Galveston.

HEALTH OF THE CITY.

Small-pox is on the wane. Five fatal cases were reported last week. Not long ago the number of cases that terminated fatally was often as high as twenty-five or thirty a week. But though the disease is apparently subsiding, it leaves the *marks* behind. We shall soon have a *pitted or pocked* aristocracy. It is almost unfashionable not to have about on the face the scars and blotches of that most loathsome disorder. Probably in no city on the continent, will one see so many pitted victims of small-pox as here in New-Orleans. It seems as if nearly half of the colored population have been at some time affected. Wherever we go, on the street, in the cars, in the market, at the places of amusement, and at church—everywhere and at all times, we meet with the irrepressible pock.

In another respect the health of the city and environs is as usual.

Warm days are upon us, and in a few short months it will be decided whether the Yellow Jack—the scourge of New-Orleans, par excellence—is to visit us again this year.

G. M. B.

FROM KENTUCKY.

The New Military Commandant—Capture of Guerrillas—Trial and Execution of Jerome Clark alias Sue Mundy—Spring Weather and Spring Floods.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Thursday, March 16, 1865.

Major-Gen. PALMER, now in command of the military district of Kentucky, has recently taken, as his headquarters, the fine building on Walnut-street, long used as the headquarters of the Department of the Ohio. He is winning golden opinions from all sorts of people, whose opinions, at least, are of any real value. He has come here with the prestige of a gallant, experienced, and successful soldier, with laurels on his brow gained on many a hard-fought field between Chattanooga and Atlanta, and elsewhere. He promises to prove, has already proved, a harmonizer between State action here and that of the general Government.

His predecessor, Gen. BURBRIDGE, an honest, fearless, and thoroughly loyal man, no doubt, contrived nevertheless to embroil these somewhat. Under his régime, there was no small restiveness of the State authorities, as well as popular dissatisfaction and estrangement. Gen. PALMER's coming has changed all this. His policy will not compromise, in the least, any governmental right or law, or expedient, having for its object the welfare of the Commonwealth. His character is the guaranty, that he will be staunch and thoroughgoing in exacting every tittle that the public interests require. And from the marked favor which his administration has met with thus far from all classes, and the high encomiums bestowed on the man, there is little doubt that he will represent the Government and carry out its great measures in sympathy and accord with the authorities of the State. This accord will prove potential, at least, in abating the horrid abomination of guerrilla warfare in the region.

Apropos of guerrillas; the good people of Louisville have had the word and the thing it represents, brought closely before them, and in a somewhat exciting form, within the last few days. Last Sunday morning, a detachment of the Thirtieth Wisconsin, captured in a barn, near Brandenburgh, Ky., three notorious guerrillas: HENRY MAGRUDER, HENRY METCALF, (usually called MEDKIFF) and JEROME CLARK alias Sue Mundy. This last, was the most famous outlaw among the whole guilty fraternity in these parts. His address and daring, his fierce energy, contempt for law, knowledge of the country over which he roamed, the suddenness and ruthlessness with which he was wont to strike, had made his name a terror to every honest household throughout the country. This worthy trio were brought here by a river steamer, late on Sunday night, and were at once lodged in the military prison.

The trial of MUNDY commenced on Tuesday, before a military commission, consisting of Brig.-Gen. WHITTAKER, President, Gen. HAMMOND, Col. GRAHAM, and several other officers; Lieut.-Col. W. U. COIT, of the Ninth Iowa, being the Judge Advocate. The prisoner was found guilty on the charge and specifications adduced and sentenced to be hung at such time and place as the Commander of the department might direct. Gen. PALMER approved the proceedings and findings of the court, and the next day, Wednesday, at 4 o'clock P. M., was appointed for carrying the sentence into execution.

The place was an open ground, directly west of the Crittenden Hospital, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, and facing Broadway. The gallows was erected in the morning, and, by 2 o'clock, numbers began to gather around the spot, the present execution, designed to be public, being an exception to the rule observed in like cases here. Between 3 and 4 o'clock the crowd had grown quite dense around the gallows, the half acre immediately circling it being kept free by a protecting belt of bayonets. Carriages, chaises lumber-wagons, ambulances, all filled with spectators, occupied every available space on the outer line. Numbers of the gentler sex were present, many of them well dressed and sympathetic looking too, leading one to wonder how a prurient curiosity and love of unwonted excitement, *could* prove stronger than the promptings of a true feminine sensitiveness, that shrinks instinctively from gazing on such a scene as this. Womankind, however, unless history and observation, speak falsely, have not, after all, a heart so much softer than the hardier sex. There were some six thousand persons probably present on this occasion, and a fair proportion of these, certainly were women.

At a quarter to four o'clock, the military escort of the condemned man appeared marching with solemn tread toward the place of execution. Seen at a little distance, the escort seemed a compact mass of glittering bayonets, broken only by a carriage in the centre, conveying the prisoner. They soon reached the inclosure. The carriage drove up to the steps, on the west side of the gallows. Presently the prisoner was conducted to the scaffold, accompanied by Rev. Mr. TALBOT of the Episcopal Church, his spiritual adviser, Capt. SWOPE, the Provost-Marshal, and several officers beside. His appearance was striking, nearly six feet in height, slender but sinewy, straight as an arrow, face smooth and fair, (he was not yet 21 years old,) with long dark hair reaching to his shoulders; it seemed as strange as sad to associate such far-resounding villainies with so seemly a form and so juvenile an actor. His arms were already pinioned. An official proceeded to tie his legs by passing a cord around them above the ankles. The minister then advanced, and kneeling, the prisoner also kneeling, read a short service from the liturgy, and offered a brief prayer. Then having risen, another cord was passed around the prisoner's legs above the knees. Then the sentence of the court was read. The culprit on being asked if he had anything to say, said that he had been for four years a Confederate soldier; had been captured at Fort Donelson; had been in the fight at Cynthiana, and was there cut off from the Confederate forces; since then had been in Kentucky; had taken many Federal soldiers as prisoners, and treated them as prisoners; that he was a regular Confederate soldier, and as such he should die." The noose was then adjusted about his neck; the white cap put on, and drawn over his face; the signal given by the Provost-Marshal; the drop fell, and his neck not being broken by the fall, he struggled convulsively for two or three minutes, after which all was still, and in his death the majesty of the law was vindicated.

The punishment of this man, it is believed, will have a wholesome effect as an example. He has long been a ringleader among the guerrilla gangs. His terrific activity in his wicked work, has seemed to make him almost ubiquitous. The necessities of the public welfare demanded a public execution in his case. His notoriety, and the number and magnitude of his misdeeds, seemed to require a departure from that privacy in carrying out the sentence of the law which the usages of the age have well adjudged to be fitting and right. Among the numbers present on this occasion no indecorum was observable, no senseless levity or noise, albeit so many of the gazers were women. It was felt that justice was claiming her rightful victim. In grave and sober mood the crowd met and dispersed, feeling that justice had spoken with voice so potential that day, as to reach, in all likelihood, transgressors everywhere, similar to the man who had just paid so terrible a penalty, and awe them into obedience to the laws.

Of the two associates of JEROME CLARK, one METCALF is on trial to-day, and will, doubtless, soon follow his comrade to the gallows. The other, MAGRUDER, was wounded severely in the shoulder when captured, from the effects of which, it is thought, he must soon die. Nothing but this could have saved him from the halter.

The Spring breezes are beginning to blow upon us softly, indeed, but fitful as yet. Yesterday was as warm and charming a day as one ever gets in the middle of May, in your frostier climate. Fires were dissolving and overcoats a burden. The bright green grass is carpeting lawn and meadow, far and wide, singing, "Lo, the Winter is past, the rain is over and gone; the time of the singing of birds has come." But the rain really is not quite over yet. We had a grand fall of it last night, and to-day the sharp, keen blast assures us that the hold of Winter is not wholly loosened. Great rains within a fortnight have made the Ohio exceedingly refractory. It rose 12 or 14 feet above its wonted modest elevation. It encroached grimly upon the whole line of houses fringing the river's bank, routing the humble dwellers as precipitately as though destroying guerrillas had dashed in upon them. Now the mighty flood has subsided. The wastes wrought by water are in course of repair. No similar agony will recur this year at least, for all-prodigal Nature repeats extravagance of this kind here only at very long intervals.

C. V. S.

FROM MEMPHIS.

An Expedition into Northern Mississippi and Tennessee—State of the Country—No Rebel Forces—Destitution Among the People—Strong Union Feeling.

From the Memphis Bulletin, March 13.

The cavalry division consisting of the Seventh Indiana, Third Arkansas, Fifth Illinois, Eleventh New-York, Twelfth Illinois, Second Wisconsin, Fourth Illinois, and one other regiment, all under command of Brevet Brig.-Gen. SHANKS, which left this city, on or about the 2d inst., for a raid into rebeldom, returned yesterday. We have been kindly furnished the following particulars:

At Germantown the expedition was furnished with ten days' rations. Gen. SHANKS' intention was to strike in the direction of Grenada or Verona, but, owing to the wretched condition of the roads and streams, swollen and rendered impassable by recent heavy rains, the enterprise was necessarily abandoned, and a movement made toward Ripley, by the way of Mount Pleasant and Salem. On the way a few guerrillas were encountered and captured. Some horses were also taken. By order of the commanding officer, private property was not to be molested, and consequently very little pillaging was done. At Ripley the expedition divided, the Fourth and Fifth Illinois, under Lieut.-Col. SEELEY, moved on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, while the main column struck for the country south of the Tallahatchie, crossing at Kelly's mill. On reaching the railroad, Lieut.-Col. SEELEY discovered that the trains were running under flags of truce, by arrangement between Gens. THOMAS and FORREST, the object being to furnish with supplies the people of Tennessee, who were in a destitute condition. Col. SEELEY returned to Ripley to await the return of the main column. This portion of the expedition having crossed the Tallahatchie with much difficulty, struck southward, but finding no enemy, after scouring the country for a number of miles, also returned to Ripley, bringing in some scouts and horses. From the scouts, it was ascertained that FORREST was consolidating his entire command at Macon, with the avowed intention of moving into Alabama. JACKSON was reported at Verona, and also preparing for a movement south. No rebel guard was known to be on the Memphis and Ohio Railroad, north of Verona. The command having consolidated at Ripley, struck northward, and came into Memphis via Saulsbury and Lagrange, having sustained no loss on the march, further than two men slightly wounded by skirmishing with a small band of guerrillas. The prisoners number about forty, among whom are seven or eight line officers.

The people of Tennessee and North Mississippi were found in a destitute condition, and in some places at the very doors of starvation. In Tippah County meetings had been held by the citizens, to devise means for obtaining and distributing food. FORREST's and HOOD's commands had stripped the country of everything before going South; our forces found forage exceedingly scarce. All public rebel property had been moved South. Here and there through the country bordering on the Mississippi River were a few rebels picking up deserters and conscripting. FORREST is said to be on the road to Selma by this time. All the rebel infantry in this department have been ordered to North Carolina and Virginia, to assist in defending the country against SHERMAN. Great loss has been suffered by the army by recent furloughs to Tennessee soldiers; not more than one in ten have returned voluntarily, and much difficulty is experienced in hunting up the balance. Among the prisoners brought in was the Adjutant of the Fourteenth Tennessee Cavalry.

An intense Union feeling prevailed in the counties through which the expedition passed, and many wept with joy at the approach of the Federals. Many who had been bitterly secesh were ready and anxious to see peace on any terms, even to the sacrifice of property as well as principle. All felt convinced that the Confederacy was a played-out institution, and wanted to come back under the old flag, under which they were born, and had prospered. Few able-bodied men were to be seen, they having been compelled to leave their homes to avoid conscription into the rebel ranks. The news of the restoration of civil Government in the State of Tennessee was heard with general satisfaction, and all looked forward to a better order of things under the new régime. Old men and women, who had spent their lives in luxury, were in some places found making preparations to till the ground, being unable to procure help. Seed of all kinds is exceedingly scarce. In Tippah County and North Mississippi the men, over forty years of age, had been compelled, by rebel orders, to organize themselves into a sort of militia, for the purpose of preventing desertions, as far as possible, and arrest deserters. Upon hearing of the approach of the "Yankees," they came forward and gave up their arms, and asked for protection, since they were unable to defend themselves against rebel despotism.

Gen. SHANKS' command consisted of three brigades, the first consisting of the Seventh Indiana, Second Arkansas, and Fifth Illinois, under Lieut.-Col. CAMERON; second consisting of the Eleventh New-York, Twelfth Illinois, and one other regiment forgotten, under Col. DAVIS; and the third consisting of the Fourth Illinois and Second Wisconsin, under Maj. DE FOREST. All behaved well, and abided strictly by the orders of their commanding officer. Their demeanor elicited general approbation from all classes of citizens in the country through which they passed. Wherever the command stopped every house was protected by a guard by order of Gen. SHANKS, and very little if any indignity or loss of property was suffered by any of the citizens.

THE TENNESSEE ELECTION.—The Nashville *Union* publishes returns of the election on the adoption of the amendment to the State Constitution from seven additional counties in East Tennessee. The figures foot up as follows:

	For Ratification.	For Rejection.
Already reported	21,104	49
Seven counties additional	4,134	5
Total	25,238	54

The little county of Scott, in East Tennessee, gave a vote in favor of ratification equal to that it gave for President in 1860. There is no discount on its loyalty.

The Nashville *Times* of the 11th learns that "the vote for ratification received up to that time reaches over 25,000. But a small portion of East Tennessee has been heard from. The vote on the gubernatorial and legislative tickets is smaller than the vote for ratification, though but very few counties have been heard from in regard to the election of the 4th inst. As there was no opposition to the ticket, the people felt but little interest in the election, knowing that it could terminate only the one way. The Legislature will convene on the first Monday of April next, which falls on the 3d of the month."

CAVING IN.—We are informed that a few days ago, the remnant of the notorious cavalry regiment, once commanded by Col. JENKINS, and latterly by Col. KEARNS or "Corns," marched into Charleston, West Virginia, from Wytheville, and surrendered themselves, their horses, arms, and equipments to the Federal authorities. They numbered one hundred and twenty-six officers and men. Having given up all hope of success, and believing "the rebellion played out," they thought it useless longer to kick against the pricks, and decided to take refuge under the old flag. They say that the few rebels in arms, in the Kanawha Valley, are preparing to follow their example, and will do so whenever a fair opportunity presents itself.—*Cin. Commercial.*

THE BORDER STATES--AFTER THE WAR.

FIFTH LETTER.

Breaking up of Slavery in Kentucky—Resources of Kentucky—Oil and Coal in Abundance.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 3, 1865.

In my last I barely touched upon the breaking up of the patriarchal system in this State, as leading to the leasing of land, or letting it "go to grass" the coming year. In truth this is the easy method by which Kentuckians have been accustomed to restore the fertility of the soil, after being exhausted by several years' cropping, without the application of manure. The fields are allowed to lie in fallow, when they acquire a fresh supply of carbonaceous matter, that, added to the limestone of which the Bluegrass region consists, makes them as productive as ever. It is unnecessary to add that no country on the globe is better adapted to dairy farming than that embraced within a radius of 70 or 80 miles of Cincinnati, and lying in this State.

THE GOD SAMBO.

"Ye have taken away my gods, and what have I left?" exclaimed the apostate Hebrew; and this may be regarded as the interrogations of the Kentucky planters and farmers as a body. Most of them are at a loss what to do or say. Shiftless, at best, they seem hardly to know how to turn themselves. They profess loyalty, and would be happy to be with freedom, "were 'tother dear charmer away;" but with this they cannot think of parting company. Gov. BRAMLETTE lately recommended the ratification of the constitutional amendment, on condition of the receipt from the general Government of thirty-four millions of dollars as compensation; but the Legislature was coaxed or bullied into rejecting this most sensible of BRAMLETTE's recommendations. The result will be, that they will lose the slaves and get *nothing*. The sybil, when she returns, will not have even *one* book spared. Of the 225,000 bondmen in this State, five years ago, about 23,000 have already enlisted as soldiers; doubtless as many other able-bodied men have taken their departure. Senator WILSON's bill will probably set free more than 50,000 of the wives and children of colored troops. If this were insufficient to hasten the overthrow of the system, the owners are driving away the old, the infirm, and the children of such as have enlisted, after accompanying this with a "blessing in disguise," administered through the cat-o'-nine-tails. I have talked with several who were cripples, or too infirm to render further service, or too young to be marketable in time, and so were turned adrift to shift for themselves.

While this is largely the rule, there are numerous exceptions. In families where the slaves were treated as human beings rather than brutes, (and there were not a few of these,) the masters have comprehended the course of events, and adopted the sensible method of offering their servants regular wages, which they readily accept and stay. The native kindness of heart and attachment to home of the negro are well known, and there is little doubt that if common prudence, instead of revenge, actuated the masters as a class, they would at once emancipate their slaves, and so keep them morally *adscripti glebae* forever.

"What!" exclaimed a loyal citizen in Lexington the other day; "*ask* my nigger to work for me on condition of giving him regular wages. No! I would see him in —— first!" This illustrates the spirit of nearly the whole caste, especially in the southern and western counties.

CAMP NELSON.

In Camp Nelson, situated 18 miles south of Lexington, on the Kentucky side, are between 800 and 900 refugees, women and children, belonging to the colored soldiers. Many of them were turned out by their old "bosses," in fits of passion, after their husbands, fathers and sons had enlisted. A majority of them tell horrid tales, and produce the scars on their bodies in proof of what they assert. On the back of one aged woman, I have seen over twenty of these. On their arrival at camp they were at first received coldly, and afterward driven out on a severe November day, without food, clothing or shelter. Brig.-Gen. FRY, who directed this proceeding, is said to have done so upon the receipt of orders from higher authority; but whether or not, the order was shortly afterward revoked, and the poor sufferers allowed to return to camp. More than one hundred of them have since died, chiefly from the effects of that exposure, and half as many are still suffering. In connection with this, I cannot speak too highly of the humane and judicious services of Capt. T. E. HALL, formerly Chief Quartermaster at Camp Nelson, and now superintendent of refugees. As a man, a patriot and an officer, he was more deserving of a star on each shoulder than of being relieved to gratify the clamors of an effete interest, comprising every political ingredient, from 'alf-and-'alf Democracy to actual service under the stars and bars.

GEN. BURBRIDGE.

The same influence has succeeded in bringing about the "relief" of Gen. BURBRIDGE, and on substantially the same grounds, namely: the enlistment of colored soldiers and the taking care of their families. At the instigation of a vain, weak, and irresolute official, goaded on by the clamors of the slaveholding oligarchy, the gallant BURBRIDGE has been ordered to report to Gen. THOMAS. The pretext is his making arrests of two or three persons, whose loyalty was more than questioned; indeed, the proofs of their complicity with rebels in arms would have convicted them. The President ordered their release without trial. It is gratifying to find that, in spite of statements to the contrary, none of Gen. BURBRIDGE's *orders* have been revoked or essentially modified by the President; though he has seen fit to send Gen. PALMER as a substitute for Gen. BURBRIDGE. Some revelations as to Gov. BRAMLETTE's antecedents, based upon his correspondence with that General, will shortly appear, and serve to give the public a clearer idea of the man to whom is intrusted the executive administration of this State.

I may mention that one of the faults found with the late Commander of this district was his refusal to recognize the State troops as a part of the quota of Kentucky, and his determination to break up the organization. It had been largely instrumental in carrying the State against the Administration last November. Its longer existence, besides, interfered with recruiting in Kentucky, men refusing to enter the volunteer service, while they could enlist in the State Guard and remain most of the time at home. Added to this, the men, it appears, were not mustered in according to law. Gen. BURBRIDGE set his face against this, and with success; but Sampson lost his life when destroying the Philistines' host, and Gen. BURBRIDGE is faring little better. I only trust the report is true that Gen. PALMER, just appointed, will carry out his predecessor's policy to the letter.

THE REFUGEES.

At Camp Nelson are now nearly 900 refugees, women and children. Four long frame buildings have been erected for their reception, serving as kitchens, dining-rooms and dormitories. A school, a chapel, a wash-house, a dining-room and a kitchen, constructed of slight frames and weather-boards only, are in course of erection. Those who are able are taught to sew, knit and wash, as well as to read; and everything that *humane* benevolent men can do to inculcate cleanliness and order is done. Two or three good lady teachers could render excellent services here in training those girls and women for domestic duties. Northern families, who find it difficult to procure help, might here secure it in abundance, and render the helpless a great benefit.

THE POOR WHITES

Can hardly be said to exist hereabouts as a distinct class of society; but in the mountainous counties of the east they are pretty numerous—an honest, patriotic and bold race—who have been able to derive a bare subsistence from the soil, which they were half ashamed and too unskillful to cultivate while slavery and idleness were the prevailing fashions. But it is believed that if these men could see their neighbors applying themselves to honest industry, they would readily follow suit, and become a most efficient body of laborers, working their way to independence and comfort.

What is wanted for Kentucky, then, is a beginning experiment where free labor will be tried by Northern men in different parts of the State. Capital and skill are also greatly needed; but those who come here to better their circumstances ought, by all means, to be sober, industrious, practical Christian men, who will roll up their sleeves and work, inspiring others by their example, and showing what freedom can do in elevating a community.

RELIGION AND EDUCATION.

There is little or no "heresy" in Kentucky; and, indeed, the whole South has been orthodox in creed to a fault. The prevailing religious denominations are the Baptists, (including the Reformers or Campbellites,) Methodists, Presbyterians and Episcopalians. In point of numbers, the first-named stand highest; but as respects learning and social standing, the Presbyterians claim to take the lead. Rev. JOHN G. FEE has succeeded in establishing a number of churches on the congregational plan. He is an earnest, laborious and useful man, who ought to receive the encouragement of Northern Christians. At Camp Nelson he taught the colored people during the week and preached on Sundays gratuitously, until the settlement was broken up. His well-known settlement at Berea is about thirty miles distant.

Public education was never in a flourishing state here, but since the war it appears to be neglected altogether, except in the larger towns. The school fund of Kentucky, and a tax of five cents on the $100, have furnished barely sufficient means to keep the public schools open three months in the year. To provide for the remaining seven months "the hat" is passed round, with more or less success.

THE NATURAL RESOURCES

of Kentucky are probably second to those of no other State of equal extent. As already observed, the blue limestone region is embraced within a radius of from seventy-five to eighty-five miles of Cincinnati. This constitutes the highest of the rocks in the geological series, and, in point of fact, the principal rivers have cut their channels through it to the depth of many hundreds of feet. This limestone is bounded by a belt of clay shale, from one to three miles in width, which again is bounded on the exterior line by a belt of fine sandstone, very irregular in outline, but of much greater width on the average. Underneath this sandstone appear the coal measures, describing a horseshoe form from the Ohio River, about twenty-five miles below Louisville, to Mumfordsville, on the Nashville Railroad, and thence round to the Ohio River, opposite Portsmouth. In the southern and western section the coal is chiefly bituminous, but in the eastern, especially up the Big Sandy River, cannel coal is found in abundance. The people were accustomed to mine it and bring it to Lexington, a distance of barely forty miles. It is light, hard, burns with a clear flame, and does not soil objects which it touches, like most other varieties.

THE OIL REGIONS.

Oil is found at numerous points on the line of upheaval of coal, and is believed to exist all along it. In the Southeastern counties it comes to the surface in springs. Mr. FEE informs me that already twenty-eight of these have been discovered within a distance of twelve miles. The other day a farmer had occasion to dig down a few feet for a different purpose, but struck the greasy liquid, which flows about half a barrel daily. Already four companies have been formed at the North to sink wells in that quarter, and considerable quantities of land have been leased or sold. The purchase price has, in consequence, advanced from $25 to $50 and $75 per acre, which is not very extravagant, with a good soil, a delicious climate, and coal to be had in abundance close by. The only difficulty experienced there is access to market, of which more anon.

It deserves notice that the men who are now developing the oil region of Kentucky are Pennsylvanians, who have had abundant experience in the Oil Creek country, and who, according to Mr. FEE, consider the prospects here quite as good as those of the Keystone State. In fact, eastern Kentucky is only a prolongation of the formation passing down through Eastern Ohio and West Virginia, as the Tennessee State line, and lying between the Big Sandy and a line drawn nearly due south from Maysville.

With oil-springs are also found salt-springs and sulphur-springs, in many parts of the eastern section. Only a few of these have been worked, on account of the lack of avenues to the outside world.

Iron ore exists abundantly in the same section, along the rivers which form the head waters of the Kentucky. In several places, furnaces have been lighted. A Massachusetts Company has been formed, and has purchased a tract of 60,000 acres in the Red River Valley, about 100 miles east of Lexington.

Of the abundance and cheapness of cannel coal, an idea may be formed from the fact that the projected railroad, between Lexington and the mouth of Big Sandy, *was graded with it for some miles*, as being the easiest and cheapest article within reach.

Let it be borne in mind, too, that the eastern counties are inhabited by a people very closely resembling the West Virginians and the East Tennesseans—loyal, brave and honest—who are literally calling to the free North, in the language of the Macedonian cry, to come over and help them.

WILLIAM WRIGHT.

FROM SAVANNAH.

Improvements in Progress.

Our Savannah files to March 21 are received, but they contain very little of interest. The *Republican* thus sketches recent improvements:

"At the extreme northeastern suburbs, and adjacent to what was familiarly known as Miller's Foundry, has sprung up since the Federal occupation of the city, and is now in a very fair state of forwardness, an immense series of workshops, designed as the United States Marine Repair Shops, under the superintendence of Chief Marine Engineer EDMOND SLATER, of Newark, N. J., formerly of the Adair Steamship Works, New-York, and more recently connected with the Manhattan Arms Company, N. J.

When the army entered Savannah, nothing in the shape of tools or machinery of any kind was to be found on the premises. Subsequently, through the energy and perseverance of those connected with the works, under the military supervision and assistance of Capt. S. S. STARR, Assistant Quartermaster and Post Quartermaster, and Lieut. D. R. KNOWLTON, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth New-York Veteran Volunteers, Assistant Quartermaster, everything is being furnished, and, with the aid of Government, will soon be brought to a state of perfection.

These manufactories, which, when completed, will give employment to a large number of mechanics, comprise iron and brass foundries, machine, blacksmith and coppersmith shops; a pattern shop, containing an immense quantity of patterns for steamboat and all classes of engines. A department for ship-carpenters and joiners occupies no small portion of the works. There are, in connection with the various shops alluded to, the following among the tools and machinery already accumulated, and many of which are doing good service daily: Lathes, drill-presses, tongue, grooving and planing machines, iron planers for machine shops, cranes, engines, blowers, complete sets of flasks for casting in iron and brass. In the blacksmith shop there are no less than eight forges, all of which are furnished with complete sets of tools.

A [illegible] marine railway is in course of construction, which will soon be completed, and which will supply a want now greatly felt by our maritime friends.

To particularize all that these works are supplied with, would necessarily occupy too much space, and be irksome to our readers, suffice it to say that "the work goes bravely on," and but a short time longer is all that is required to bring out these important improvements in a perfect shape.

A saw mill has also been erected on the premises, on the site formerly occupied by Rossman's mill, and will be cutting lumber within the next ten days. This will be a great public convenience, and the capital invested will pay well.

These works at present give employment to one hundred and sixty-two hand mechanics, laborers, &c. The various departments are organized, as far as we have been able to ascertain, as follows:

Edmond Slater, Chief Marine Engineer.

Taul J. Bulger, (of New-York, and more recently of the Central Cotton Press, Savannah) Master Machinist.

Rufus P. Hawkes, (of the State of Maine, and latterly of the firm of Krenson & Hawkes, of Savannah,) Chief Shipwright and Constructor.

James McKeane, (of Savannah,) Foreman of blacksmith shop.

George L. Stoust, (of Savannah,) Foreman of Boiler Makers' Department.

Francis McAlear, (of Savannah,) Chief Coppersmith.

Among the artisans and mechanics employed, we notice the following thoroughly skilled workmen, who were well known to many of our citizens: Wm. Miscally, A. E. Lopez, Thos. Ballentine, Wm. Burnham, M. Hogan, M. Norris, besides many others.

We notice lying at the dock in front of the Marine Shops, *Beauregard* and *Jeff. Davis*, and tug *Starlight*, undergoing repairs.

When these works are completed, they will afford employment to a very heavy force of mechanics. Even now, we learn, there is quite a large force of ship-carpenters alone—the want of whom greatly retard the progress of the marine railway. We are gratified to be able to announce these local improvements, which can not but add materially to the prosperity of our city. We love to hear the ring of the anvil and the busy hum of the artisan's wheel."

GEN. THOMAS' VICTORIES.

Extracts from his Official Report.

The official report by Gen. THOMAS of operations in the Southwest from the date of the occupation of Atlanta covers seven pages of the official gazette, and is dated Eastport, Jan. 20. The first important event alluded to is the capture of Athens, Ala., by FORREST. Of this he says:

"About the 20th of September the enemy's cavalry, under FORREST, crossed the Tennessee River near Waterloo, Ala., and appeared in front of Athens, Ala., on the 23d, after having destroyed a portion of the railroad between the latter place and Decatur, Ala. Considerable skirmishing took place, and the garrison, Col. CAMPBELL, One Hundred and Tenth United States Colored Troops, commanding, withdrew into the fort. By nightfall the town was completely invested, and the Quartermaster and Commissary buildings destroyed by the enemy. On the morning of the 24th the enemy opened on the fort with a 12-pounder battery, firing from two directions, north and west, which was answered by the artillery of the garrison. Later two flags of truce were received demanding a surrender, which was declined by Col. CAMPBELL, when he was requested to grant Maj.-Gen. FORREST a personal interview and complied with the request. At this interview Col. CAMPBELL *allowed* himself to become convinced by the rebel commander that it was useless to contend against the largely superior force of the enemy confronting him, and was induced to surrender his command. The garrison at the time consisted of 450 men, belonging to the One Hundred and Sixth, One Hundred and Tenth and One Hundred and Eleventh United States colored troops, and about 150 men of the Third Tennessee Cavalry. Thirty minutes after the evacuation of the fort, reinforcements, consisting of the Eighteenth Michigan and One Hundred and Second regiments, arrived, and after a severe fight, were also forced to yield. FORREST then moved toward Pulaski, destroying the railroad as he advanced, captured the garrison at Sulphur Branch Trestle, and skirmished heavily all day of the 27th with the garrison of Pulaski, but withdrew toward nightfall. Major-Gen. ROUSSEAU was present at Pulaski during the engagement, having collected such troops as he could spare from other parts of his command to assist in staying the progress of the enemy in the destruction of our railroad communications."

The severance of communication with Atlanta by HOOD's bold movement is then alluded to, and Gen. THOMAS says that immediately after telegraphic intercourse was restored he received instructions to assume command of the Department of the Cumberland. A few days previous, in a letter from Gen. SHERMAN, he was fully informed of his plans for the campaign into the heart of Georgia. Regarding the battle at Franklin, Gen. THOMAS writes:

"The enemy followed closely after Gen. SCHOFIELD's rear guard in the retreat to Franklin, and upon coming up with the main force formed rapidly and advanced to assault our works, repeating attack after attack during the entire afternoon, and as late as 10 P. M., his efforts to break our lines were continued. Gen. SCHOFIELD's position was excellently chosen, with both flanks resting on the river, and his men firmly held their ground against an overwhelming enemy, who was repulsed in every assault along the whole line. Our loss, as given by Gen. SCHOFIELD in his report transmitted herewith, (and to which I respectfully refer,) is 189 killed, 1,033 wounded, and 1,104 missing, making an aggregate of 2,326. We captured and sent to Nashville 702 prisoners, including one general officer, and 33 stands of colors. Maj.-Gen. D. S. STANLEY, commanding Fourth Corps, was severely wounded at Franklin while engaged in rallying a portion of his command which had been temporarily overpowered by an overwhelming attack of the enemy. At the time of the battle the enemy's loss was known to be severe, and was estimated at 5,000. The exact figures were only obtained, however, on the reoccupation of Franklin by our forces, after the battles of Dec. 15 and 16, at Brentwood Hills, near Nashville, and are given as follows: Buried upon the field, 1,750; disabled and placed in hospital at Franklin, 3,800, which, with 702 prisoners already reported, makes an aggregate loss to HOOD's army of 6,252, among whom were 6 general officers killed, 6 wounded and 1 captured. The important results of this signal victory cannot be too highly appreciated, for it not only seriously checked the enemy's advance, and gave Gen. SCHOFIELD time to remove his troops and all his property to Nashville, but it also caused deep depression among the men of HOOD's army, making them doubly cautious in their subsequent movements.

Not willing to risk a renewal of the battle on the morrow, and having accomplished the object of the day's operations namely, to cover the withdrawal of his trains, Gen. SCHOFIELD, by my advice and direction, fell back during the night to Nashville, in front of which city line of battle was formed by noon of the 1st December, on the heights immediately surrounding Nashville, with Major-Gen. A. J. SMITH's command occupying the right, his right resting on the Cumberland River, below the city; the Fourth Corps (Brig.-Gen. WOOD, temporarily in command,) in the centre, and Gen. SCHOFIELD's troops (Twenty-third Army Corps) on the left, his left extending to the Nolensville Pike. The cavalry, under Gen. WILSON, was directed to take post on the left of Gen. SCHOFIELD, which would make secure the interval between his left and the river above the city.

Gen. STEEDMAN's troops reached Nashville about dark on the evening of the 1st of December, taking up a position about a mile in advance on the left centre of the main line, and on the left of the Nolensville pike. This position being regarded as too much exposed was changed on the 3d, when, the cavalry having been directed to take post on the north side of the river at Edgefield, Gen. STEEDMAN occupied the space on the left of the line vacated by its withdrawal.

Passing over the unimportant operations while HOOD was drawing his lines around Nashville, we give Gen. THOMAS' account of the battles themselves:

Both armies were ice-bound for a week previous to the 14th of December, when the weather moderated. Being prepared to move, I called a meeting of the Corps Commanders on the afternoon of that day, and having discussed the plan of attack until thoroughly understood, the following Special Field Order, No. 342, was issued:

"Paragraph IV. As soon as the state of the weather will admit of offensive operations, the troops will move against the enemy's position in the following order:

Maj.-Gen. A. J. SMITH, commanding Detachment of the Army of the Tennessee, after forming his troops on and near the Harding pike, in front of his present position, will make a vigorous assault on the enemy's left.

Major-Gen. WILSON, commanding the Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi, with three division, will move on and support Gen. SMITH's right, assisting as far as possible in carrying the left of the enemy's position, and be in readiness to throw his force upon the enemy the moment a favorable opportunity occurs. Major-Gen. WILSON will also send one division on the Charlotte pike to clear that road of the enemy, and observe in the direction of Bell's Landing to protect our right rear until the enemy's position is fairly turned, when it will rejoin the main force.

Brig.-Gen. T. J. WOOD, commanding Fourth Army Corps, after leaving a strong skirmish line in his works from Lauren's Hill to his extreme right, will form the remainder of the Fourth Corps on the Hillsboro pike to support Gen. SMITH's left, and operate on the left and rear of the enemy's advanced position on the Montgomery Hill.

Maj.-Gen. SCHOFIELD, commanding Twenty-third Army Corps, will replace Brig.-Gen. KIMBALL's division of the Fourth Corps with his troops, and occupy the trenches from Fort Negley to Lauren's Hill with a strong skirmish line. He will move with the remainder of his force in front of the works and coöperate with Gen. WOOD, protecting the latter's left flank against an attack by the enemy.

Maj.-Gen. STEEDMAN, commanding District of the Etowah, will occupy the interior line in rear of his present position, stretching from the reservoir on the Cumberland River to Fort Negley, with a strong skirmish line, and mass the remainder of his force in its present position, to act according to the exigencies which may arise during these operations.

Brig.-Gen. MILLER, with the troops forming the garrison of Nashville, will occupy the interior line from the battery on hill 210 to the extreme right, including the inclosed work on the Hyde's Ferry road.

The Quartermaster's troops, under command of Brig.-Gen. DONALDSON, will, if necessary, be posted on the interior line from Fort Morton to the battery on hill 210.

The troops occupying the interior line will be under the direction of Maj.-Gen. STEEDMAN, who is charged with the immediate defense of Nashville during the operations around the city.

Should the weather permit, the troops will be formed to commence operations at 6 a. m., on the 15th, or as soon thereafter as practicable."

On the morning of the 15th December, the weather being favorable, the army was formed and ready at an early hour to carry out the plan of battle promulgated in the special field order of the 14th. The formation of the troops was partially concealed from the enemy by the broken nature of the ground, as also by a dense fog, which only lifted toward noon. The enemy was apparently totally unaware of any intention on our part to attack his position, and more especially did he seem not to expect any movement against his left flank. To divert his attention still further from our real intentions, Major-Gen. STEEDMAN had, on the evening of the 14th, received orders to make a heavy demonstration with his command against the enemy's right, east of the Nolensville Pike, which he accomplished with great success, and some loss, succeeding, however, in attracting the enemy's attention to that part of his line and inducing him to draw reinforcements from toward his centre and left. As soon as Gen. STEEDMAN had completed his movement the commands of Gens. SMITH and WILSON moved out along the Harding pike, and commenced the grand movement of the day by wheeling to the left and advancing against the enemy's position across the Harding and Hillsboro pikes. A division of cavalry (JOHNSON's) was sent at the same time to look after a battery of the enemy's on the Cumberland River at Bell's Landing, eight miles below Nashville. Gen. JOHNSON did not get into position until late in the afternoon, when, in conjunction with the gunboats under Lieut.-Commander LE ROY FITCH, the enemy's battery was engaged until after nightfall, and the place was found evacuated in the morning. The remainder of Gen. WILSON's command, HATCH's division leading and KNIPE's in reserve, moving on the right of Gen. A. J. SMITH's troops, first struck the enemy along Richland Creek, near Harding's house, and drove him back rapidly, capturing a number of prisoners, wagons, &c., and continuing to advance, while slightly swinging to the left, came upon a redoubt containing 4 guns, which was splendidly carried by assault at 1 P. M. by a portion of HATCH's division, dismounted, and the captured guns turned upon the enemy. A second redoubt, stronger than the first, was next assaulted and carried by the same troops that carried the first position, taking 4 more guns and about 300 prisoners. The infantry, MCARTHUR's division, of Gen. A. J. SMITH's command, on the left of the cavalry, participated in both of the above assaults, and, indeed, the dismounted cavalry seemed to vie with the infantry who should first gain the works; as they reached the position nearly simultaneously, both lay claim to the artillery and prisoners captured.

Finding Gen. SMITH had not taken as much distance to the right as I expected he would have done, I directed Gen. SCHOFIELD to move his command (the Twenty third Corps,) from the position in reserve to which it had been assigned over to the right of Gen. SMITH, enabling the cavalry thereby to operate more freely in the enemy's rear. This was rapidly accomplished by Gen. SCHOFIELD, and his troops participated in the closing operations of the day.

The Fourth Corps, Brig.-Gen. T. J. WOOD commanding, formed on the left of Gen. A. J. SMITH's command, and as soon as the latter had struck the enemy's flank, assaulted the Montgomery Hill, HOOD's most advanced position at 1 P. M., which was most gallantly executed by the Third Brigade, Second Division, Col. P. SIDNEY POST, Fifty-ninth Illinois, commanding, capturing a considerable number of prisoners. Connecting with the left of SMITH's troops, (Brig.-Gen. GARRARD's division,) the Fourth Corps continued to advance, and carried the enemy's entire line in its front by assault and captured several pieces of artillery, about 500 prisoners some stands of colors, and other material. The enemy was driven out of his original line of works and forced back to a new position along the base of Harpeth Hills, still holding his line of retreat to Franklin by the main pike through Brentwood and by the Granny White pike. Our line at nightfall was readjusted, running parallel to and east of the Hillsboro pike—SCHOFIELD's command on the right, SMITH's in the centre, and WOOD's on the left, with the cavalry on the right of SCHOFIELD; STEEDMAN holding the position he had gained early in the morning.

The total result of the day's operations was the capture of 16 pieces of artillery, and 1,200 prisoners, besides several hundred stands of small arms, and about 40 wagons. The enemy had been forced back at all points with heavy loss, and our casualties were unusually light. The behavior of the troops was unsurpassed for steadiness and alacrity in every movement, and the original plan of battle, with few alterations, strictly adhered to.

The whole command bivouacked in line of battle during the night on the ground occupied at dark, while preparations were made to renew the battle at an early hour on the morrow.

At 6 A. M., on the 16th, WOOD's corps pressed back the enemy's skirmishers across the Franklin Pike to the eastward of it, and then swinging slightly to the right advanced due south from Nashville driving the enemy before him until he came upon his new main line of works, constructed during the night, on what is called Overton's Hill, about five miles south of the city and east of the Franklin pike. Gen. STEEDMAN moved out from Nashville by the Nolensville pike, and formed his command on the left of Gen. WOOD, effectually securing the latter's left flank, and made preparations to coöperate in the operations of the day. Gen. A. J. SMITH's command moved on the right of the Fourth Corps (WOOD's), and establishing connection with Gen. WOOD's right, completed the new line of battle. Gen. SCHOFIELD's troops remained in the position taken up by them at dark on the day previous, facing eastward and toward the enemy's left flank, the line of the corps running perpendicular to Gen. SMITH's troops. Gen. WILSON's cavalry, which had rested for the night at the six-mile post on the Hillsboro pike, was dismounted and formed on the right of SCHOFIELD's command, and by noon of the 16th had succeeded in gaining the enemy's rear, and stretched across the Granny White Pike, one of his two outlets toward Franklin.

As soon as the above dispositions were completed, and having visited the different commands, I gave directions that the movement against the enemy's flank should be continued. Our entire line approached to within six hundred yards of the enemy's at all points. His centre was weak as compared with either his right, at Overton's Hill, or his left, on the hills bordering the Granny White Pike; still I had hopes of gaining his rear and cutting off his retreat from Franklin.

About 3 P. M. POST's brigade of WOOD's corps, supported by STREIGHT's brigade of the same command, was ordered by Gen. WOOD to assault Overton's Hill. This intention was communicated to Gen. STEEDMAN, who ordered the brigade of colored troops, commanded by Col. MORGAN, (Fourteenth United States Colored Troops,) to coöperate in the movement. The ground on which the two assaulting columns formed being open and exposed to the enemy's view, he, readily perceiving our intention, drew reinforcements from his left and centre to the threatened point. This movement of troops on the part of the enemy was communicated along the line from left to right.

The assault was made, and received by the enemy with a tremendous fire of grape, canister and musketry, our men moving steadily onward up the hill until near the crest, when the reserves of the enemy rose and poured into the assaulting column a most destructive fire, causing the men first to waver and then to fall back, leaving their dead and wounded—black and white indiscriminately mingled—lying amid the abattis, the gallant Col. POST among the wounded. Gen. WOOD readily reformed his command in the position it had previously occupied, preparatory to a renewal of the assault.

Immediately following the effort of the Fourth Corps, Gens. SMITH and SCHOFIELD's commands moved against the enemy's works in their respective fronts, carrying all before them, irreparably breaking his lines in a dozen places, and capturing all of his artillery and thousands of prisoners, among the latter four general officers. Our loss was remarkably small, scarcely mentionable. All of the enemy that did escape were pursued over the tops of Brentwood or Harpeth Hills.

Gen. WILSON's cavalry, dismounted, attacked the enemy simultaneously with SCHOFIELD and SMITH, striking him in reverse, and gaining possession of the Granny White pike, cut off his retreat by that route.

WOOD's and STEEDMAN's troops hearing the shouts of victory coming from the right, rushed impetuously forward, renewing the assault on Overton's Hill, and although meeting a very heavy fire, the onset was irresistable, artillery and innumerable prisoners falling into our hands. The enemy, hopelessly broken, fled in confusion through the Brentwood Pass, the Fourth Corps in a close pursuit, which was continued for several miles, when darkness closed the scene and the troops rested from their labors.

As the Fourth Corps pursued the enemy on the Franklin pike, Gen. WILSON hastily mounted KNIPE's and HATCH's divisions of his command, and directed them to pursue along the Granny White pike and endeavor to reach Franklin in advance of the enemy. After proceeding about a mile they came upon the enemy's cavalry under CHALMERS, posted across the road and behind barricades. The position was charged by the Twelfth Tennessee Cavalry, Col. SPALDING commanding, and the enemy's lines broken, scattering him in all directions, and capturing a number of prisoners—among them Brig.-Gen. E. W. RUCKER.

During the two days' operations, there were 4,462 prisoners captured, including 287 officers of all grades from that of Major-General, 53 pieces of artillery, and thousands of small arms. The enemy abandoned on the field all of his dead and wounded.

Leaving directions for the collection of the captured property, and for the care of the wounded left on the battle-field, the pursuit was continued at daylight on the 17th.

Gen. THOMAS then gives the history of the pursuit at length, and says:

On the 30th of December, I announced to the army the successful completion of the campaign, and gave directions for the disposition of the command, as follows: SMITH's corps to take post at Eastport, Mississippi; WOOD's corps to be concentrated at Huntsville and Athens, Alabama; SCHOFIELD's corps to proceed to Dalton, Georgia; and WILSON's cavalry, after sending one division to Eastport, Mississippi, to concentrate the balance at or near Huntsville. On reaching the several positions assigned to them, the different commands were to go into Winter quarters and recuperate for the Spring campaign.

The above not meeting the views of the General-in-Chief, and being notified by Maj.-Gen. HALLECK, Chief of Staff, United States Army, that it was not intended for the army in Tennessee to go into Winter quarters, orders were issued on the 31st of December for Gens. SCHOFIELD, SMITH and WILSON, to concentrate their commands at Eastport, Mississippi, and that of Gen. WOOD at Huntsville, Alabama, preparatory to a renewal of the campaign against the enemy in Mississippi and Alabama.

Gen. THOMAS next gives the history of STONEMAN's famous raid to Saltville, &c., and says in conclusion:

To all my sub-commanders, (Major-Gens. Schofield, Stanley, Rousseau, Steedman, Smith, and Wilson, and Brig.-Gen. T. J. Wood,) their officers and men, I give expression of my thanks and gratitude for their generous self-sacrifice and manly endurance under the most trying circumstances, and in all instances. Too much praise cannot be accorded to an army which, hastily made up from the fragments of three separate commands, can successfully contend against a force numerically greater than itself, and of more thoroughly solid organization, inflicting on it a most crushing defeat—almost an annihilation.

Receiving instructions unexpectedly from Gen. SHERMAN in September to repair to Tennessee and assume general control of the defences of our line of communication in the rear of the Army of the Mississippi, and as I anticipated a separation from my immediate command, the greater number of my staff officers were left behind at Atlanta, and did not have an opportunity to join me, after Gen. SHERMAN determined on making his march through Georgia, before the communications were cut. I had with me Brig.-Gen. W. D. WHIPPLE, my Chief of Staff; Surgeon G. E. COOPER, Medical Director; Capts. HENRY STONE, HENRY M. CIST, and ROBERT H. RAMSEY, Assistant Adjutant-Generals; Capt. HENRY HAYMAN, Acting Chief Commissary; Capts. JOHN P. WILLARD and C. C. KELLOGG, Aide-de-Camp; and Lieut. M. KELLY, Chief of Couriers; all of whom rendered important service during the battles of the 15th and 16th and during the pursuit. I cordially commend their services to favorable consideration.

There were captured from the enemy during the various actions of which the foregoing report treats, 13,189 prisoners of war, including 7 general officers, and nearly 1,000 other officers of all grades, 72 pieces of serviceable artillery, and — battle-flags. During the same period over 2,000 deserters from the enemy were received, and to whom the oath was administered. Our own losses will not exceed 10,000 in killed, wounded and missing.

I have the honor to transmit herewith a consolidated return of casualties, the report of Col. J. G. PARKHURST, Provost-Marshal General, and that of Capt. A. MORDECAI, Chief of Ordnance. That of Surgeon G. E. COOPER, Medical Director, will be forwarded as soon as he is enabled to complete it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Major-General U. S. A., Commanding.

Col. R. M. SAWYER, Assistant Adjutant-General, Military Division Mississippi.

FROM THE SOUTH.

JEFF. DAVIS AND THE REBEL HOUSE.

REPLY OF THE REPRESENTATIVES TO HIS MESSAGE.

From the Richmond Whig, March 21.

The following is the report, in full, from the Committee on Military Affairs in the House of Representatives, responsive to the recent message of the President. Though not formally adopted, for want of time and pressure of other business, it is understood that the report expresses the sentiments of a large majority of the House:

The committee to whom was referred so much of the President's Message, of the 13th instant, as relates to military affairs, beg leave to report that, after careful examination, they find but two measures suggested in the message for recruiting the army:

1. A law, of a few lines, repealing all class exemptions.
2. A general militia law.

The subject of exemptions has been considered by Congress at each session since the organization of the Government under the permanent Constitution, and, at every session, the classes exempted have been reduced in number, and the exemptions in each class limited by additional restrictions.

At the present session, the "fifteen negro" exemption has been repealed, and the number of exemptions and details further reduced and prohibited. While a few class of exemptions, principally of preachers, teachers, physicians and editors, are allowed, on certain conditions, by existing laws, it may be reasonably doubted if any increase of the army would be effected by its repeal, and the substitution of an absolute power of detail by the Executive.

The committee, however, were of opinion that the exemptions now allowed might be still further reduced without serious public detriment, and, at an early day of the session, reported a bill for that purpose, which, after being partially considered, was postponed with the view to the immediate passage of the "act to diminish the number of exemptions and details," regarded as far more efficient for recruiting the army.

The recommendations of the President to abolish all class exemptions, and to confer upon him alone the unlimited power of detail, presents the question whether the representatives of the people or the Executive shall decide what persons shall constitute the army in the field, and what persons shall remain at home in pursuits indispensable to the vital interests of the country.

Without discussing the policy of subjecting all classes, individuals and avocations, to the exclusive control of the Executive Department of the Government, experience *has demonstrated that the power of detail, as heretofore exercised, has afforded more unnecessary immunity from military service than the well-guarded legislation upon the subject of exemptions.* The committee entertained the opinion that serious abuses had been developed under the system of detail; that this opinion was general, and tended to create "discontent and jealousy in the army," and in the country, which it was advisable to abate by further limitations of the power.

The second measure recommended by the President, and deemed by him "the measure most needed at the present time for affording an effective increase to our military strength, is a general militia law." This subject was considered by the committee at an early period of the session, and a bill prepared in pursuance of the recommendations of the President in his regular message. After mature deliberation, it was decided that such legislation was unnecessary and inexpedient.

Congress has placed at the disposal of the President all persons fit for military service, between the ages of seventeen and fifty, and the committee are unable to understand how it can be expected that the power of defending the country would be increased by the passage of a general militia law, embracing persons within those ages.

A minority of this committee were willing to organize the militia of the State, whatever it might consist of, and to authorize the President to call such organizations into the military service of the Confederate States, irrespective of State lines, and therefore favored the bill referred to, though they did not consider its passage of prime importance.

As a general proposition, it may be confidently stated that the militia organized and employed under State authority embrace more persons than could be made subject to a law of Congress, and are as efficient for State defence as if organized and employed under Confederate authority. The State whose Governor has informed the President "that the law does not permit him to call the militia from one county for service in another," has not adopted any such restriction except as to persons over the age of forty-five. Such is the restriction, the committee are reliably informed, in the State of Alabama, and it is not believed that this or any similar prohibition exists in any other State. It is unreasonable to suppose that any State would, by legislation, seriously impair the efficiency of the force relied on for its own defence. The only material change that could be effected by a general militia law would be to transfer the power to control and employ the persons subject to militia duty from the State to the Confederate authorities, and thereby place it in the power of the President to order the militia of a State to any portion of the Confederacy. The policy of using such persons as might constitute militia, under the proposed legislation, is more than questionable, in view of the fact that the "reserves," under the pressure of the war, are continued indefinitely in the field, and, under a recent act, may be ordered beyond the limits of their respective States. If the militia, also, might be so ordered, the number remaining, for local police and State defence, already insufficient for the purpose, would be so far reduced as virtually to deprive the State of all means of self-preservation. It seems manifest that the extension of conscription to persons over the age of forty-five, *while it has greatly impaired the productive power of the country, and in other respects prejudiced the public service, has been attended by no compensating advantage. And the committee are indisposed to extend an erroneous policy by recommending the adoption of any measure to place other persons over the age of forty-five in the general military service of the Confederate States.*

Without enlarging upon the merits of the question, the committee express their conviction, that in the failure of Congress to pass a general militia law, there is to be found no dereliction of duty, and that, notwithstanding the opinion of the President, from which they have dissented with reluctance, that the proposed measure is the one "most needed at the present time for affording an effective increase to our military strength," they may, without arrogance, hope to escape the disapproval of the army and the people. This being the most important omission of duty alleged by the President as to the military legislation of Congress, *the committee is not unwilling to assume its share of the responsibility of the failure, and feel no apprehension of prejudice to the cause therefrom.*

The problem most difficult to solve was how to secure the return to the army of officers and men absent without leave. The fact, made public by the President, *of the inability of the Government to secure obedience to military obligation of more than one-half the number enrolled for service in the army, created much disquietude in the public mind*, and the expectation may be supposed to have been general, that the President would recommend remedial legislation to correct the evil. Information derived from the proper department, and upon which appropriations are made by Congress in obedience to official estimates, exhibit an army of about a half million of men. *The support of the army now in the field creates an alarming pressure upon the energies of the Government; the supply of arms and munitions is not considered too abundant for present demand, and Congress may at least be allowed to excuse itself for non-action on the line indicated by the President, until some satisfactory assurances are given of the ability to control and employ the means long since placed at the disposal of the Executive Department of the Government.* Every measure proposed by the President or General-in-Chief to secure the speedy return of absentees and deserters has been legalized by Congress, and this committee, not satisfied that the measures thus suggested would accomplish the desired result, prepared and reported a bill "most needed at the present time, for affording an effective increase to our military strength." This bill, if objectionable in some of its details, yet promised the most valuable results in its general operation, but encountered opposition from the President so decided as to induce the committee, in deference to his wishes, to abandon the project. But, since the President has urged, in his late message, additional legislation for reinforcing the army, and as Congress is alone intrusted with the power of making the laws best calculated to raise, strengthen and preserve armies, the committee have determined to urge the passage of the bill, with such modifications as may remove public objections, without destroying the efficiency of the measure.

The committee is constrained to believe that the soldiers in the field, who have been true to duty, will recognize the inefficiency of existing remedies for the evils of absenteeism and desertion, and will approve, as an unavoidable necessity, legislative measures calculated to secure the return to service of those whose presence is demanded by the most urgent considerations of public safety.

In answer to the complaint that Congress had delayed the passage of the "negro soldier bill" until the measure had lost much of its value, the committee suggest the following reasons for the delay:

1. The opinion of the President, expressed in his regular message, at the beginning of the present session, that, beyond the "limit" of employing slaves as "pioneers" and "engineer" laborers, it did not seem to him "desirable, under existing circumstances, to go;" that "the subject is to be viewed by us solely in the light of policy and our social economy;" that, "when so regarded," he (the President) "must dissent from those who advise a general levy and arming of the slaves for the duty of soldiers;" that, "until our white population shall prove insufficient for the armies we require, and can keep in the field," or "the alternative of subjugation" or "the employment of the slave as a soldier" be presented, the President assured the Congress that the policy of arming the slave "would scarcely be deemed wise or advantageous by any."

2. The equally emphatic statement of the Secretary of War, in his last report, that "his own judgment did not either perceive the necessity or approve the policy of employing slaves in the higher duties of soldiers." Also that "we had within the military age as large a proportion of our white population as would be required, or could be advantageously employed in active military operations."

These solemn avowals of deliberate opinion by the President and his War Minister, communicated to Congress, and never revoked, changed or modified in any subsequent Message, left Congress in the position of being compelled to override the judgment of these high functionaries upon a subject about which they are presumed to be fully informed, and not likely to fall into error, or to delay action until [illegible] of the happening of the contingencies which would justify a resort to the doubtful policy of arming the slaves.

The appeal made by the President for "earnest and cordial coöperation between all departments of the Government" meets with the hearty approval of this committee, and, doubtless, of Congress. Inability to concur in all the views of the President, or failure to pass, after due consideration, all the measures recommended by him, should not be received as any evidence of an indisposition to coöperate harmoniously with other departments of the Government in earnest efforts to advance the success of our arms and the welfare of our country.

GETTING NEWS UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

From the Richmond Whig, March 21.

One of the Raleigh papers of Saturday publishes a Press Association telegram from Senatobia, 11th instant, giving a summary of "Northern news," received at that place via Memphis. The agent who prepared and sent the telegram was cognizant of the fact that telegraphic communication across South Carolina had not been restored, and, correctly presuming that the papers west of the Savannah River had not received any advices from Northern sources later than those which reached him from Memphis, he sent off the telegram referred to for distribution to the Press.

The agreement with the telegraph companies provides that any message sent by agents of the Press Association shall be transmitted to all points of publication without extra cost to the association, unless the limit of words is exceeded, which never occurs. So the Senatobia telegram of the 11th reached Augusta, was forwarded thence to Winnsboro, and transmitted to the press in North Carolina and Virginia.

The amusing circumstances about all this is that the Senatobia telegram is made up chiefly of North Carolina and Virginia news, copied by Yankee papers from our own journals, telegraphed across the country to Memphis, thence conveyed in the Memphis papers to Senatobia, from whence it was sent all over the Confederacy, finally reaching the original sources of the news. The telegram was suppressed here (!!) but was published in one of the Raleigh papers. Being a rehash of stale news, partly copied from the *Whig* nearly two weeks ago, we should not have published it had it been delivered. A more extraordinary instance of censorship was never developed.

Sketch of the Marauder Quantrell and His Operations.

Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.

WARRENSBURGH, JOHNSON COUNTY, MO., }
Tuesday, March 7, 1865. }

QUANTRELL, the great Missouri and Kansas murderer and outlaw, is represented to be in Kentucky, perpetrating acts of wantonness and wickedness. Permit me to give your readers a short history of him. I have been an officer in the Department of the Missouri three years; one-half of that time within the district in which he has been operating, hence I profess to know something of the man and his mode of warfare. He is said to be a native of Maryland; at all events he, at one time, during his childhood, lived near Hagerstown, in that State, from which he came West some seven years ago, according to the best information I have been able to obtain. He is a very reticent man concerning his past history, thereby evidently impressing his most intimate comrades with the idea that the past life of this man has been one of extreme wickedness and desperation. It is seldom, if ever, the case that a man becomes so deeply steeped in crime as this one without a long and arduous education in all of those acts of infamy which gradually prepare the mind and heart for some terrible crime. I am not certain as to the exact time he came to the Territory of Kansas. It is certain that he was living there in 1858, and that he was during the Summer of that year, or the year following, in the employ of WADDELL & RUSSELL as a teamster, driving an ox team for that firm from the Missouri River to Salt Lake City. After reaching that city he was discharged by his employers and, being of an adventurous disposition, he pursued the caprices of fortune on to California, where he remained one year, unknown and unheard of by his old friends, until the latter part of the Winter of 1859, he returned to Kansas, and there, by the power of a mysterious nature and will, he gathered around him a band of outlaws and jayhawkers, whose deeds of blood and crime will be repeated many days and years hence by the mothers of that State to their children to hush and quiet them into a peaceful rest. In the permission of these acts upon the historic soil of Kansas its rulers little dreamed that a day would soon come when this demon would return upon a mission of blood to devastate a splendid young city, and leave its blackened ruins and murdered citizens in one common funeral pile. "He who sows the wind, must reap the whirlwind."

About the last of February, 1860, QUANTRELL came from Kansas into Jackson county, Mo., with three of his lawless companions, for the purpose of robbing an old man by the name of WALKER, and abducting his negroes into Kansas. From some cause, not entirely known, he had, previous to this "small raid," become disaffected toward his own companions, and determined to have them murdered or killed by the citizens of Jackson county. He advised WALKER secretly, that, on a certain night, his residence would be attacked by these desperadoes. WALKER gathered together a number of the citizens of that county, and when his house was attacked at the precise hour and night designated by QUANTRELL to WALKER, an unexpected resistance was made, and several of the outlaws were killed; and under the laws of the State and Government WALKER and his friends were vindicated and justified. But every man of honor reprobated the cowardly betrayal of his confiding comrades. The treason was indorsed, but the traitor was and ever will be scorned. It was asserted, and never denied, as I have heard, that QUANTRELL coolly and deliberately murdered one of the men himself, after the man was severely wounded in the attack. With that daring spirit that always prompted the man under such circumstances, he returned to Kansas—after the fatal raid into Jackson County—remained there a short time, robbed, it is said, his old associates of a large amount of money, and then turned his back upon Kansas, to become a fit instrument in the hands of the traitorous citizens of Jackson County to wage a wicked, cowardly, and an unheard-of warfare upon the non-combatants of Kansas and the soldiery of the Government.

In the Spring of 1861 he went to Texas, remained there until Fall—perfecting himself in his future calling—then returned to Missouri, whose fair soil he has so foully desecrated by his unholy presence ever since. I do not now, nor did I ever consider QUANTRELL a brave man. He will never attack or fight a squad of soldiers of equal numbers with his own. He will never fight equal numbers when dismounted. He will never stand a charge unless he has every advantage in numbers, arms and situation of ground. He is a good disciplinarian of the kind, and will have no men around him who are not ready to execute his orders, at any risk, at any cost, from the petty stealing of a quilt to the inhuman murder of a sucking child. He has done a few generous acts toward loyal men in Missouri, but it would require numberless pages to contain a full history of the most astounding crimes perpetrated under his immediate orders.

As long as Missouri and Kansas have a name and a history, they will remember with shuddering and bitterness the name of QUANTRELL. He is believed by many to be the brother of one ELLIOTT, who, several years ago, was convicted of polygamy at Paducah, Ky., and was sentenced to several years' confinement in the penitentiary at Frankfort. He has several aliases, but I think his real name is QUANTRELL. He is about five feet nine inches in height, has light blue eyes, light hair, and an aquiline nose. We Missourians sincerely hope that some brave Kentuckian may bring to speedy justice this inhuman monster who has fled the ruined homes of our State to wage still further his terrible warfare upon the beautiful homesteads of our old native State.

Mr. J. Russell Smith, of Soho-square, London, has some curious antiquarian works in preparation. Amongst them may be mentioned, in four stout volumes, the entire works of Roger Ascham, which is to be edited, with introductions and explanatory notes, by the Rev. Dr. Giles. It is expected that a curious insight into the state of education in this country during the period of Ascham's life will be afforded by this complete edition. Although it has long been well known to literary antiquaries and the custodians of our public libraries that numerous hitherto uncollected and occasionally unpublished treatises from his pen upon the subject of education existed, it has remained for the present time to develope a scheme of publication to embrace his entire works. Introductory to the work will be a review of the life and times of the author.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 26, 1865.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

At a late hour last night we received official news of a bold attack yesterday morning upon a portion of GRANT'S lines, which resulted in a decided defeat of the rebels, whose losses are about 3,000 in killed and wounded, and nearly as many prisoners. Our losses are under 1,000.

Dates from Savannah and Charleston, by way of Port Royal, are to the 21st. There is little news. Our vessels in Charleston harbor are somewhat annoyed by torpedoes, but no serious accident has occurred. Secretary WELLS, Assistant Secretary FOX, and Maj.-Gen. ROBERT ANDERSON, will visit Charleston for the purpose of raising the old flag on Fort Sumter, which was taken away by the General, then Major ANDERSON, on his departure for New-York. The flag has been sacredly preserved, and will again be thrown to the breeze, on old Sumter's walls, on the 12th of April. Gen. SEXTON had arrived at Charleston, and has established his headquarters at the Alston House.

Capt. JOHN BURCH, Company I, Forty-second Indiana, sends evidence to the War Department that Lieut. KNOWLES, a fellow-officer, who escaped from Columbia, but was retaken and sent to the barracks at Augusta, was robbed, taken at night to the river, stripped of his clothes and deliberately murdered, by a rebel Lieutenant and two men. The chief officer of the barracks took no further notice than to advise the murderers to make out a certificate to the effect that he (Lieut. KNOWLES) was killed in trying to make his escape.

Admiral STRIBBLING reports the capture on the 2d inst., of the schooner *Rob Roy*, of Balize, by the United States schooner *Fox* near Sirlahatchie River. She was set fire by her crew after being run ashore and burned to the water's edge, though a considerable part of her cargo was saved.

The Captain of the steamer *Wenonah* reports many guerrillas in the neighborhood of White House. SHERIDAN'S men are in fine spirits and ready for another raid. The steamer *Keyport* was fired into by guerrillas, and the mate was shot through the foot.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Washington *Star* states that B. A. OSBON, the newspaper correspondent who was arrested upon the charge of furnishing for publication contraband information relative to the expedition against Fort Fisher, before the fleet had sailed, has recovered from his sickness, and is still confined in the Old Capitol. It is believed that OSBON will have a trial before one of the military commissions now in session in Washington; which trial will be a short one, however, as it is understood that he admits having furnished the information for publication, but declines to tell from whom he obtained it.

The third annual meeting of the New-England Freedmen's Aid Society was held at Boston on Thursday. The Treasurer's report shows that the society has expended $32,822 during the year, and that there is a balance of $12,000 on hand. Fifty-four teachers are now in the field under the auspices of the society, forty-three having been sent out during the last year. Gov. ANDREW was elected President for the ensuing year, WILLIAM ENDICOTT for Treasurer, and JAMES B. THAYER Recording Secretary.

The whole of Kentucky, west of Green River, to the Tennessee line, and the northern part of Georgia, are filled with roving bands of guerrillas and deserters, who rob and murder indiscriminately. One day last week, a dozen such villains dashed into Hopkinsville, and robbed the stores and shot the people. On Wednesday, fifteen guerrillas, led by a notorious wretch called DOUGALL, entered Lovelaceville, Hallard County, Ky., and carried off goods to the amount of $10,000.

A new submarine cable is to be laid from San Francisco to Lime Point. It is double the size of any ever heretofore used on the Pacific coast, being one and a half inches in diameter, containing four separate conductors, the whole strongly bound with heavy wires, and covered with a thick coating of coal-tar and asphaltum, to protect it from the action of the salt water. The cable is one and a half miles in length, and weighs ten tons.

The last revolutionary pensioner in Connecticut is gone, but there are still living in the State those that bore arms in the Revolution. One of these is BENJAMIN BROWN, of Waterford, who entered his ninety-sixth year a few days ago. In 1781, when the rumor prevailed that the enemy were coming into Gardner's Bay, he shouldered his musket with the rest, and performed duty, though only eleven years old.

There were three violent gales at Baltimore on Thursday, and considerable damage was done. The boiler-house of the Vulcan Works of HAZLEHURST & WIEGAND was blown down, and one workman was killed, another fatally injured, and several hurt seriously. The roof of the new Government hospital on Townsend-street was blown off, and a colored boy killed. The chimney of the Eutaw House was prostrated and fell through the attic.

The ticket agent at the Bridgeport, Conn., depot, is selling tickets of insurance to persons who purchase tickets for the cars. For ten cents the purchaser is insured against accidents while traveling during the day to the amount of three thousand dollars. For twenty cents he is insured to the amount of six thousand, and so on up to ten thousand.

Mrs. ANDREW ALLISON, of Beaver County, Ohio, last week gave birth to four healthy children. Some twenty months ago Mrs. ALLISON gave birth to three daughters, whom she named CORA, DORA and NORA. These seven children, born within a period of two years, were, at last accounts, doing well, as was also their mother.

At a hearing before one of the Legislative Committees at Boston, on a petition to stop the running of milk trains on the railroads on the Sabbath, it appeared in evidence that from 10,000 to 12,000 gallons of milk are thus brought to Boston every Sunday, and this is in addition to several hundred wagons which come in loaded from the immediate suburbs.

Some time ago a Mr. GRASON was elected Judge of the Eighth Medical District of Maryland. He was accused of disloyalty, and the whole matter was laid before the Legislature. The result is that Mr. GRASON is deprived of his seat. He has been a leading member of guerrilla organizations, and has otherwise assisted the rebel authorities.

The triangular County of Rockland was, one day last week, by an act of the Legislature of New-York, presented with a new town, and christened the honorable name, "Town of Stony Point, Rockland County." This was accomplished by dividing the town of Haverstraw, below Grassy Point, making five towns instead of four in the county.

During 1864 there was manufactured in Sullivan County, N. Y., 9,365,277 pounds of sole leather, valued at about $3,000,000, which paid a Government tax of $107,912 44. The price per pound for tanning is about ten cents, amounting to $936,527 70, which is expended in the county for bark, provisions, lumber, &c.

The Arizona *Miner* of Jan. 18 says scouting parties from Fort Whipple have killed forty-eight Apaches since September last, and further expeditions are being organized for immediate service of the same character. The reported offer of a bounty for Apache scalps by the Arizona Legislature is denied.

The Commissioner of Agriculture sent to the United States Consul at Havana, early in the Winter, for a supply of tobacco seed. He found much difficulty in obtaining seed of the desired quality, but succeeded finally in obtaining a fine sample of the famous variety known as the Vuelta Abajo, which will soon be ready for distribution.

The *Sociedad* says it is proposed to put the capital of Mexico in telegraphic communication with those of the Departments, and to extend the Mexican line until it joins that of the United States. Connecting thus with the lines in Russian and British America, it will be easy to communicate, by way of Behring' Straits, with Asia and Europe, as far as St. Petersburgh.

Disclosures of fraud are said to have been made in the Pennsylvania Legislature, showing that the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company had been mulcted to the amount of twenty thousand dollars, to secure the passage, in the Senate, of a bill.

The Wisconsin people think of changing their constitution so as to have biennial sessions of the Legislature instead of annual ones as now; Ohio has biennial sessions, but as the Legislators hold an adjourned session every other Winter there isn't much saved.

A letter received a few days since from Cape Breton, states that robins had arrived there in great abundance, ice was rapidly breaking up, and appearances indicated that Spring would be three weeks earlier than usual.

MICHAEL GLEASON, switchman at the depot in Rutland, Vt., was killed Tuesday morning. He had been shackling cars, and getting his foot caught in some way was unable to spring from the track in time to avoid a passing engine.

As the body of Gen. CASE, of Canton, Conn., was being buried last week, one side of the grave caved in, and three of the pall-bearers, together with the coffin, fell into it and were extricated with considerable difficulty.

The mines of California are yielding heavily since the rains. The receipts of treasure at San Francisco for ten days were over $2,100,000. The deposits at the mint, on the 20th, were 1,200 ounces.

ALFRED S. JONES, of Islip, Long Island, is missing, and is supposed to have been foully dealt with. He was last seen in New-York, on Broadway, on the 7th inst., in the evening. He had $700 in his pocket.

The Detroit *Advertiser* says the steamer *Morning Star* will, on Monday next, commence her regular trips between Detroit and Cleveland. The *City of Cleveland* will commence running about April 1st.

Judge RATCLIFFER, formerly County Court Judge of Crittenden County, Ark., was hung by the rebels a few days since, near his house in Madison County, Ark.

Four guerrillas were recently killed in Jasper County, Mo. There is a small band prowling about that region. Jasper County is on the border, about 30 miles below Fort Scott.

The steamer *I. P. Smith* has been thoroughly refitted and will resume her place on the Hudson, between Haverstraw and New-York the first of this week in place of the *Peter G. Coffin*.

It is stated that a large tract of land located in St. Mary's County, Maryland, near the Potomac River, has been sold to a company of Northern gentlemen for $60,000.

The net proceeds of the Philadelphia Sanitary Fair, as receipted for by GEO. T. STRONG, Treasurer United States Sanitary Commission, amount to $1,035,398 96.

The returns of the special election in Suffolk County as canvassed by the Board of Supervisors show a majority of 150 for the constitutional amendment out of a poll of about 1,200 votes.

The prospects of the Western wheat crop are said to be very good. A good deal more than usual was sown last fall, and very little has been winter-killed.

A Memphis paper publishes a long list of divorce cases, entered on the docket of the court there, under the head "matrimonial shipwrecks."

Advices from Hong Kong to Jan. 25, say the authorities at Canton have prohibited the exporting of rice.

The argument in the St. Albans raider case closed on Friday night, and a decision is promised on Wednesday next.

No business of importance was done in the New-York Legislature yesterday.

LOCAL NEWS.

Money having run short again, recruiting on the city quota fell low yesterday, only about a hundred men being obtained in all. On Friday a hundred and thirty-four were enlisted. Supervisor BLUNT did not succeed on his trip to Albany in obtaining any part of the State bounty loan, but will doubtless do so Monday or Tuesday, when recruiting should proceed rapidly, for no one doubts that the men will be forthcoming when the money is at hand. Meanwhile, however, money is at hand for substitutes; and persons intending to furnish that class of soldiers may therefore bring them on as fast as they like.

Mayor CLEVELAND, of Jersey City, has been cheated to the amount of $126,000 by bounty-brokers, who undertook to sell him 168 of the bounty-jumpers whom Col. BAKER recently trapped and sent to Fort Lafayette. WILLIAM RUSHMORE, keeper of the "Gaieties" Broadway concert den, was arrested, yesterday, by Col. BAKER'S men, and sent to the Old Capitol Prison. The War Department detective officers are to apprehend a Provost-Marshal this morning.

Capt. KENNEDY was executed yesterday, at Fort Lafayette. Before leaving his room, he made a full confession of his guilt, admitting that he set fire to the Museum and three hotels.

OTTO HAUN, of No. 129 Allen-street, was run over and mortally injured, on Friday evening, by a Third-avenue car, at the intersection of Broome-street and the Bowery.

HENRY SIMPSON, a child, fell from a second-story window, at No. 319 Canal-street, and was killed.

Despite the panic in gold, stocks, produce and merchandise this week, the National 7-30 Loan has been marketed at the comparatively high average rate of $2,917,561 a day. Only about twelve million dollars worth of the Loan remained unmarketed on Friday evening. A few more working days will clear off this small balance. The Loan is unmistakably popular.

A year ago, precisely, United States six per cent gold-bearing bonds of 1881 were up to 112@112¼ and United States 5-20s, to 110, with gold at 161@161½. Last Monday, the ruling prices for these national bonds were as low as 107@108, and 106@106½, respectively, with gold at 161½@162½. On Tuesday last, with gold at 154@156¾ United States Sixes of 1881 were forced down to 103¾, and 5-20s, to 100½@101. Yesterday gold ranged from 153½@157¾, while United States Sixes of 1881 were sold as low 104½@105½; and 5-20s, down to 105@105½. The national bonds (bearing six per cent interest in coin) cannot long remain thus depressed.

A slightly improved demand prevailed on Saturday for a few of the leading articles of Domestic Produce and Foreign Merchandise. Flour fell off 5c.@10c. ℔ bbl. Grain and Whisky were essentially unaltered. Cotton and Petroleum were dearer. Pork advanced fitfully, but was heavy at the close. Lard, Bacon, Beef and Cut Meats were depressed. Sugars were rather firmer. The Freight market was quiet.

GREAT POLICY WITH LITTLE RESULTS.—When the rebels were driven from Wilmington, Charleston, and the last of their seaport cities a few weeks ago, we were told by their organs in Richmond and New-York that the retirement was voluntary, and was part of a great policy of falling back which had been previously resolved upon in the secret councils of JEFF. DAVIS and Gen. LEE. This fearful and wonderful policy, it seemed, consisted in evacuating all the cities and centres of population, giving up all the strategical positions, retreating from all the military lines, from the mountain strongholds, the rivers, the seaboard and the railroads, and, after having done all this, taking up a position defiantly somewhere among the swamps, and forests, and deserts of the interior. It was a terrible policy, indeed—not for us, but for them; though there were people here who were disturbed by it; and we are amused by its repetition, even to this hour, as it now comes over to us gravely set forth in the London *Times*.

But what do we now see of it? What about all this falling back upon some unapproachable interior line? Did the Savannah garrison grimly fall back to it? Did the Charleston garrison fall back to it—say as far back as Columbia? Did the Wilmington garrison fall back to it—say as far as Fayetteville? Do the garrisons of all the evacuated seaboard cities form a defensive and defiant line, from the Savannah to the James, which is forever beyond our approach or attack? Or, instead of all this, have they not all been driven from point to point before SHERMAN and SCHOFIELD, not only without consulting this great policy, but without actually knowing on one day, toward which point of the compass they should be compelled to fly the next.

Take the facts of the last month, and the fiction of the great rebel policy, and see how the fiction looks alongside of the facts.

The Rebellion from a Democratic Standpoint.

The chances are that the last newspaper apologist for the rebellion will be published in New-York, and that it will issue from the office of the confidential organ of the Peace Democracy. It is almost incredible that a journalist, making any pretension to loyalty, should have the hardihood at this hour to declare that the rebellion is in existence to-day, not because JEFFERSON DAVIS controls an armed conspiracy, but because the President of the United States refuses to listen to overtures of peace. Yet, such was the conclusion of the leading Democratic journal of this city, in a review of DAVIS' recent message—a conclusion, moreover, which is reached by the direct path of reckless and defiant assertion.

"Mr. DAVIS," says this loyal instructor, speaking of the late speech of the leading Rebel, "*points out a method of negotiation to which the most fastidious sense of the national dignity can find nothing to object.*" Again, he says: "Mr. DAVIS has smoothed the way over all the difficulties that stand in the way of an immediate peace, except such as may relate to the substance of the settlement." On the other hand, we are told that Mr. LINCOLN'S refusal to offer the Rebels "terms they can honorably accept, will be regarded by the country as a confession of the truth of Mr. DAVIS'S statements—a confession of the truth that he (Mr. LINCOLN) *is causing the slaughter of our sons and brothers, and of our fellow-countrymen in the South.*"

The exceeding atrociousness of these allegations consists less in the offensive and shameless disloyalty they bear on their face, than in the ingenuity with which they are employed to conceal the truth as to the real point at issue between the rebel conspirator and the President of the United States. DAVIS complains, in the speech delivered to his Congress, that Gen. LEE was denied the opportunity of an interview with Gen. GRANT on the subject of peace, subsequently to the Hampton Roads conference. But the reason for this refusal is concealed with equal dishonesty by the rebel leader and his apologists here. That reason was officially given to DAVIS' agents at the Peace Conference, and was as well known a month ago in every diplomatic circle in Europe as it was to the rebel leaders themselves. "The suggestion"—to direct the efforts of the insurgents and of the United States Government to some matter of extrinsic policy—wrote Mr. SEWARD, in his dispatch to Mr. ADAMS, "though deliberately considered, was, nevertheless, regarded by the President *as one of armistice or truce*, and he announced that we can agree to no cessation or suspension of hostilities except on the basis of the disbandment of the insurgent forces."

This was the President's ultimatum. In making it, he had the heartiest approval of every loyal citizen of the United States. And unless Gen. LEE accepted that ultimatum as the basis of his proposed negotiation with Gen. GRANT—which we know he did not—the conference asked for could have been nothing more than a delusion. Even the Southern rebel press admits this. It is left for the apologists of the rebellion here to echo and applaud the travesty of history by which DAVIS conceals his desperate situation.

MODEL LODGING-HOUSES.—We have still strong hopes that there is virtue enough in the Legislature to pass the much-needed Health Bill. It will be a vast help to the sanitary condition of the city, and its effects will no doubt save thousands of valuable lives.

But there is one most important topic which it does not strictly touch. We allude to the "tenant house" system. If we are not mistaken, there is no provision in that act calculated strictly to affect one of the greatest evils of this city—the overcrowding of the poorer tenant-houses. The philanthropic originators of it, no doubt, felt that sufficient would be gained if they could once form a trustworthy and intelligent "Health Police," and thus control many of the causes of the dreadful sickness and mortality in the city. They have accordingly not attempted to legislate directly on the fearful evils, both moral and sanitary, arising from the overcrowding of population in our more destitute quarters.

What is needed on this subject now, is a careful presentation of facts, relating to the density of population in given streets in New-York, and its effects, and then a thorough bill framed, both on experience derived here and from the long trial in England, to cure and prevent these evils. The workings of the English "Lodging-House Act" of 1848, ought to be thoroughly investigated, and if salutary, an effort made to form a similar one here. The leading features of such an act are plain. It ought to limit the number of lodgers to the number of cubic inches in a room or house. It should require such and such ventilation in the tenant-houses, and compel definite conveniences for the receptacle of garbage and for the health of the tenants. The cellar-renting for lodging purposes, should be checked or limited, and the fatal system of "double houses" be governed by exact rules. Such an act, of course, cannot be pushed through this Legislature, but propositions might be made for beginning it before next year's session. We rejoice that that active body, the Citizen's Association, are preparing, through their Hygienic Council, an exhaustive collection of facts upon the subject of overcrowding of population in our city.

Dr. HARRIS, who has led these researches, has spared no trouble or labor to make these investigations thorough and reliable, and when the work appears, it will be one of the most complete presentations in the world of the sanitary condition of a city. To all who wish to know the condition of New-York thoroughly, and to prepare remedies suitable, this work will be invaluable.

We trust that the next labor of this useful association will be given to the framing of the wisest and most practical bill possible for curing the evils which afflict us, and also to the presenting the most judicious plans for "model lodging-houses." It is no secret that model lodging-houses have not been successful in New-York, while in Boston, in Liverpool and London, they have done great good and have yielded fair profits to the stockholders. It would be desirable to show the public why this is the case, and what are the peculiar features of the best London plans, which have been so successful. We have no doubt that tenant-houses could be built in New-York so as to be of sanitary and moral benefit to our laboring classes, and at the same time pay a fair profit. A few successful model houses of this kind would be an incalculable blessing to the city, and, combined with legislation, might go far to prevent the fearful evils to the health and morals of the city, arising from its present overcrowding of population.

Effect of Peace on Trade.

It is related that after the War of 1812, our people, suddenly finding their raw products immensely raised in value, and the imported luxuries, which had been shut out by the blockade, greatly cheapened, were like persons at once raised from poverty to affluence. The income of great numbers of the producing classes was, in a day, as it were, trebled or quadrupled. People who had been poor, found themselves suddenly rich. The consequence was, for a time, an unbounded extravagance. Silks, wines, liquors, rich furniture, and other imported luxuries, were bought at a most profuse rate. Having been shut out from indulgences so long, the whole population, who had any means to purchase, poured forth their means to gratify taste or appetite in a lavish manner, scarcely considering expense, though there hardly existed a currency worthy of the name, south of New-England.

It has not enough been considered that the relation of the South to the Northern States, after peace, will be somewhat as was that of the United States to Europe after the last war with England.

For four years or more, the luxury-loving Southerners will have been mainly excluded from many, both of the foreign and domestic luxuries. Wines and liquors, silks and carpets, tea and coffee, good clothes and shoes, and all the thousand little articles of our domestic manufacture, so unnoticed but so necessary for comfort; and even cheap food, such as western pork and flour, will have been almost unknown products to the great mass of the Southern people. Their cotton and rice have brought but a poor price, and all articles, both of luxury and necessity, have been immensely raised in value.

A sure peace would at once change all this. The purchasing power of cotton and rice would be vastly increased. All Union money in the hands of the people would command far more than before of all commodities; and there is good reason to think that many millions of greenbacks are now hoarded in various parts of the South. All articles of use or luxury would fall greatly in nominal value, and every Southerner who had any of our currency, or who owned any cotton or rice, would find himself at once with treble or quadruple his former income. From poverty, he would be elevated in a day to riches. What would be the natural effect of this on a self-indulgent, reckless population like that of the Slave States?

It is plain that every man who had five dollars in his pocket, would spend it without much consideration of the future. There would be for a time a reckless expenditure, like that of our people after the War of 1812—wines, liquors, coffee, good clothes and other luxuries must be had at once, at whatever cost. There would arise for a short period a most stirring and active trade with the West and North.

It may be urged that the South is utterly stripped and beggared, and would have no means to buy luxuries with. It is true, she is immensely damaged; her towns are injured or burned, her fences destroyed, railroads broken up, steamboats sunk, machinery ruined, and the great proportion of her surplus has been wasted in war. But she still has, according to many estimates, two millions of bales of cotton, and may have another million by next Autumn; she has hoarded a considerable amount of greenbacks and specie, and above all, she has her almost immeasurable resources in soil, climate and labor. A year or two, with her bountiful climate, rich soil, and the millions of industrious freedmen, then working with double efficiency, because working for themselves, would restore all the pecuniary losses of war. Moreover, a thoroughly pacified South would have no difficulty in securing credit in Northern markets, especially if a new emigration from the Free States were awakening a fresh life in every productive branch of the Southern country.

What precise effect this sudden trade with the West and North would have on our own interest, is not clear. It might tend to keep gold up, owing to the greatly increased demand for foreign luxuries; but on the other hand, the great export of cotton, and the immensely increased number of exchanges within the country, might employ more of our currency and bring gold in from abroad. It would, at all events, stimulate some branches of business to a very great degree, and serve to compensate for the falling off of the vast Government business created by the war.

The Prospects of French Liberalism.

The prospects of French Liberalism are not just now very brilliant. The courts have declared against the party of progress; from neither judges nor juries need it look for justice. The Emperor has declared against the party of progress; he will not tolerate "the exaggerated tendencies of those who provoke changes with the sole object of sapping what he has founded." But, still worse, the party of progress has declared against itself; for it has split into factions. The people can hardly be termed unreasonable, because they expected that the twenty or thirty advocates of freedom whom they had elected to the French Legislature would remain united in solid phalanx, in order the better to meet their opponents. This, however, has not been so. In the face of an overwhelming majority, almost in the very arena of conflict, and when the tug of war was about to commence, the opponents of Imperialism have become divided. The blandishments of the courtiers were greater than some of them could resist.

First M. EMILE OLLIVIER was won over, and then M. D'ARIMON, his friend, and one of the original "Five," was induced to forsake his former love, and to accept a Secretaryship at the hands of the Lower Chamber. These apostates form the nucleus of a *tiers parti*, to which all pseudo liberals and political trimmers will presently join themselves, with the fixed intention of selling their talents and votes to the Government on the most profitable conditions possible.

But though the schism has weakened the Opposition, and strengthened the Ministerialists, the friends of freedom have no notion of succumbing, and three meetings of the members of the party have recently been held in Paris to decide about the course which it will be best to follow in the opening campaign. At these *reunions* MM. BERRYER and THIERS were the principal speakers, and they advised their colleagues to avoid all discussion of the Italian question and matters of foreign policy, and to concentrate their entire attention on questions appertaining to political liberty and the internal administration of the country. These, then, are to be the great issues between the Imperialists and the Opposition in the ensuing session of the French Chambers; and if the latter can no longer encounter their adversaries with serried ranks and unbroken front, still the eloquence and ability of BERRYER and THIERS will render their onslaughts on the worshippers of Cæsarism formidable and damaging. Success, however, must not be hoped for. In order to acquire a character for conciliation, NAPOLEON may indeed consent to correct certain defects in the communal and departmental administrative systems, but not all the logic and rhetoric of the Opposition will move him to grant a larger measure of liberty to electors or journalists, since that would be sapping the foundations of the Imperial edifice, and substituting what is Utopian and illusory for that which has been accepted by public opinion, and consecrated by time and experience.

Liberty and Liberalism are, in truth, at a discount in France. The mere apostacy of such men as OLLIVIER and D'ARIMON may not be an irreparable loss to the Opposition, but the discovery by the Government that the *divide et impera* policy can be always effectively brought into operation against it, will inevitably expose its members to tests and temptations which must at length paralyze and destroy their influence.

As long as the Emperor finds that the popular leaders can be seduced from their duty and prevailed on to barter patriotism for place, what concern will the idle declamation of demagogues give him? It is not the numerical strength of a political party that renders it formidable to a government, so much as the conviction that the men who compose it can be neither intimidated nor corrupted; and until the French people learn to choose representatives who are not only able and eloquent, but honest and fearless, they may take it for granted that the cause of French freedom will make no progress. While they continue to send venal politicians to the Lower Chamber, though passionate pleas may be made in favor of electoral liberty, and liberty of the press, there will nevertheless be no concession of these precious boons to them or their children. If Frenchmen want to see the political edifice crowned, they must put the right men in the right place.

REBEL LOGIC.—The rebel Congress, in their recent address, argue strenuously that their people can never be conquered, for this reason among others, that as they say, "our people are preëminently of a proud and haughty spirit." We have no desire to contest the fact which they set forth, but it is plain that if they had not been a little weak in the scriptures, they would have seen that the argument was the other way, for "Pride goeth before destruction, and a haughty spirit before a fall."

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Returns from Forty-three Counties.

ALBANY, Saturday, March 25.

The returns from forty-three counties in the State on the proposed amendment to the Constitution, so as to provide for the appointment of five Commissioners of Appeals, shows the following result: For the amendment, 38,158; against it, 58,073.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Saturday, March 25.

The whole number of votes cast for the Constitutional Amendment to appoint Commissioners of Appeals, in Broome County, was 1,387, of which 680 were for the amendment and 907 against it.

The Peruvian Outward Bound.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, March 25.

The steamship *Peruvian*, Capt. BALLANTINE, sailed for Liverpool, at 6:45 o'clock, last evening.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 25.

REBEL NEWS ABOUT SHERMAN.

The news contained in the Richmond papers of Friday, regarding the engagements said to have taken place between the rebels and Gen. SHERMAN'S army is so confused and unintelligible, that even the few facts which we are in possession of from our own sources, are sufficient to almost totally discredit them. In the first place, there is intelligence here from Gen. SHERMAN'S army up to March 16, at which time the rear corps was crossing the Cape Fear River, and moving northward, the advance of the army having crossed the day before. My informant, a clear-headed officer of the Second Division of the Fourteenth Corps, left on the last boat that came down from Fayetteville to Wilmington, after which communication that way was to be suspended, unless emergency should require that it be reopened. On the 15th, the Second Division of the Fourteenth Corps, which belongs to the left wing, and which had the advance, had a skirmish a *few miles north of Fayetteville, but of so insignificant a character as not to cause a ripple of excitement anywhere in the army.* The Twentieth Corps was close in the wake of the Fourteenth, and no engagement of any magnitude could have occurred on the 16th without having involved that corps. The rebel statement, therefore, that a battle occurred in which their loss was 450, and ours 3,300, aside from bearing the evidence of falsity on its face, is absolutely contradicted by these facts. A loss of 450 on their side is just about what SHERMAN'S men would consider a skirmish, and might be inflicted in fifteen minutes, if one of his divisions became engaged.

In regard to the fight at Bentonville, on the 19th, it is not improbable that a partial engagement may have been fought there, probably with the advance of the right wing, and *not with Schofield*, as the *rebels say*, for he did not advance from Kinston until the 18th, and could not have reached Bentonville short of three days, even without opposition, and with the best of roads. But even if SHERMAN'S advance was temporarily checked at the point, and on the day named, it shows that he had moved *nearly forty miles in three days*, which is fully equal to his average progress since leaving Atlanta. It is believed here in high military circles that it was JOHNSTON'S design to suddenly concentrate the forces of BRAGG and HARDEE against one or the other of SHERMAN'S wings, in the hope of crushing them in detail, or before SCHOFIELD'S column could effect a junction with either. Hence, BRAGG'S evacuation of Kinston and rapid retreat to Goldsboro.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 25.

REFUGEES AND THEIR REPORTS.

It was mentioned, in a former dispatch, that sixty-five refugees had arrived here from Fayetteville. They have taken the oath of allegiance, and those who decided to do so were furnished transportation North. The refugees report that two-thirds of the people of North Carolina in and about Fayetteville are Unionists, and hailed the appearance of the old flag with many manifestations of joy. There is no great scarcity of provisions in South Carolina, but money cannot be obtained to purchase them. Flour was worth $750 per barrel; corn-meal was worth $60 per bushel, and a glass of whiskey cost $5; brandy $10; mens' shoes $250; children's shoes $45; common felt hat $150; coats, that look very much like shoddy, $500, and other articles in proportion. One dollar of the Bank of the State of South Carolina will purchase ten dollars of Confederate money. One dollar of the State Bank of North Carolina will purchase fifteen dollars of Confederate money, and it requires one hundred and twenty-five dollars in Confederate money to buy one dollar in gold.

ESCAPED PRISONER.

Among the prisoners who escaped from the jail at Columbia, S. C., and joined SHERMAN in his march northward, was Capt. HARRIS, of the Third East Tennessee Cavalry, who was captured on the 1st of January, 1863, and whom the rebels made an especial object of cruelty, he being confined in irons during nearly the whole of his captivity. But never in the slightest degree did the courage of the resolute man give way, and the sublimity of his devotion to the cause, and the fortitude with which he bore his persecutions, gave new energy and hope to many of his companions, whose moral and physical strength needed the inspiration of such an example.

PRISONERS SENT NORTH.

Within the last few days, all of the rebel officers, enlisted men and guerrillas, who were confined in the Old Capitol Prison, have been sent North, and the only prisoners now remaining there are those under sentence, or awaiting trial by court martial, which is an unusually small number.

PRISONERS TRANSFERRED.

Yesterday forty rebel officers and twelve guerrillas, prisoners of war, were taken from the Old Capitol Prison and sent to Fort Delaware.

LOOKING OUT FOR THE NEW PIRATE.

Information is received that the United States gunboat *Maora* has gone into Corrennua, near Feorra, in Spain, with a view to follow out to sea at once the rebel ram *Plinda*, if she shall make such an attempt.

THE EXCURSIONISTS RETURNED.

The steamer *City of Hudson* arrived here to-day, bringing back to Washington a portion of the Congressional Excursion party from Southern ports. The others proceeded from Fortress Monroe to New-York.

CANAL NAVIGATION.

Water is just being put into the canal basin at Cumberland. Boats have arrived at Georgetown from Dam No. 4. The prospect of business at Cumberland are very good; accordingly, the mining and transportation companies are purchasing large numbers of boats, which will soon be ready for service. The price per ton of freight is to be only three dollars.

A REBEL SCHOONER BURNED.

Admiral STRIBBLING, commanding the East Gulf Blockading Squadron, reports to the Navy Department the capture, on the 2d inst., of the schooner *Rob Roy*, of Balize, by the United States schooner *Fox*, near Sirlahatchie River. She was set fire by her crew, after being run ashore, and burned to the water's edge, though a considerable part of her cargo was saved in a damaged condition.

THE DEMOCRATIC PEACE COMMISSION.

Gen. SINGLETON to-day returned from Richmond.

THE STORM OF THURSDAY.

The gale of Thursday afternoon is reported to have done considerable damage to shipping on the bay and rivers. The Government transport *John Brooks* while on her way up to this city, and when off the mouth of the Rappahannock, was caught in the gale. One of her smoke-stacks was blown down and passed through the upper deck, doing much damage, and requiring her to put into the Navy-yard, where she is now undergoing repairs.

CORRECTION.

ROBT. W. EDMONDS, of New-York, late General Passenger Agent at the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Station, has been summoned as a witness in the cases concerning the late alleged fraudulent issue of Government transportation tickets. His name has been improperly associated with the parties accused of the offence.

THE PRESIDENT.

President LINCOLN is expected to return from the front on Monday.

TOBACCO SEED.

A superior quality of tobacco, seed of the Vuelta Abajo variety, has been secured, from our Consul at Havana, and is now ready for distribution by the Commissioners of Agriculture.

The St. Albans Raiders' Case.

MONTREAL, Saturday, March 25.

The argument in the St. Albans raiders' case closed last night, and a decision is promised on Wednesday next.

THE GOVERNMENT FROM A COSMOPOLITAN POINT OF VIEW.

True Office of the Press—Mr. Campeon's Mistakes—Origin of the Present Controversy—Settlement Strengthens the Government—Constitutional Nationality will Remain—Triumph of Popular Principles.

The Beeches, March 9, 1865.

I am glad, Mr. Times, that you admit such articles as those of Mr. Alfarrero y Campeon, for it shows that you understand the true genius of a Republican newspaper, which is to be the organ, not merely of intelligence, much less of party, but of mind and thought. Mr. Campeon *thinks*, but evidently misunderstands our country and the real purpose of the people. I think it would be well to give a glance at the spirit of our Government from different points. Mr. Campeon sees and hears of our country and its institutions from one point on the circumference. I see it and hear of it from a very different and much more important point of view. Mr. Campeon assumes, at the beginning of the discussion, some things which are very far from being the fact. First, he assumes that the construction put upon the Constitution by the Democratic party, which has so long ruled this country, is the Constitution itself, which is so far from being the fact, that no part of it is in the Constitution, and so far as the Supreme Court is concerned, that body, which is the arbiter of Constitutional questions, has rejected and repudiated every part of that theory. State sovereignty never did exist in the Constitution, but on the contrary was prohibited in the most express terms. I readily admit that there always has been a party which wanted to make the Constitution different from what it is, and sought (as in the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of 1798) to substitute a construction for the Constitution, but I deny that a construction is the Constitution; that the Supreme Court ever sustained it; or, that the people ever sustained it in any case, where they could act upon it. Secondly—Mr. Campeon assumes that, because we have seemingly had a controversy, a war and the abolition of slavery, and an amendment of the Constitution in four years—that all this was really done in four years—hence we may pass through great changes in another period as suddenly. This is very far from being the fact. The controversy we are passing through began at the adoption of the Constitution, and has continued ever since; at times so violent that it came very near destroying the Government. Such was the case in 1820, 1828 and 1832. Read the debates in the State Conventions for the adoption of the Constitution; the debates in Congress on the United States Bank, on the presentation of abolition petitions; on the admission of Missouri; and the admission of Texas, and you will see at once, that the identical questions on which this war arose, and which we are now settling forever, have been agitated since 1789; and that there was no possible way to settle them but by the voluntary abolition of slavery, or a bloody war. Providence has given us the last, and probably far the best mode of settlement. Now, what are the actual facts? Simply that we have restored the Constitution to its true state, and taken out of it the only dangerous element—slavery. Is there anything in that to justify the expectation that we are going to change the Constitution, and introduce aristocratic elements for fear of Democracy? It seems to me that the premises afford no ground for the conclusion. Mr. Campeon assumes that the Constitution is dead—no longer vital. He might as well assume that a man is dead who has had a cancer extracted, or a tooth drawn. What part of the Constitution is dead? Nothing but its protection of slavery, and that ought never to have lived. The Constitution provides for its own amendment; and unquestionably, if we choose to amend the Constitution by prolonging the period of the President's term, or creating a class of conservative voters for the express purpose of electing him, we can do it. But, to what good purpose? If the President be elected by a conservative class of voters, beyond the power of the people, then you have made a legal aristocracy. And does Mr. Campeon, or any human being who knows the American people, expect them to do that? And if we should elect a President for six, eight or ten years, what would be the advantage of it? Would not each President come in at the head of a new party, with a new herd of retainers? What practical importance in delaying it two or three years? The great body of politicians think they can reform mankind by making new laws, and new forms of government. But, has any man lived long in this world and not discovered that the defects of human nature can not be cured by human hands?—whatever the spirit and character of a people are, that they will make their laws and government. We have adopted in this country a thoroughly popular system of government, based on the ideas that men have certain inalienable rights, and are capable of self-government. It is not now a question whether this theory is right. It is a fact. It exists. (Thirty millions of people have the reins of Government in their own hands; and does any man of sense expect them to voluntarily give up their own power? Especially will they do this when the whole history of the country, even at this moment of war, proves that this largest liberty is better adapted to the strength of government, and the happiness of the people, than any other political institutions which have existed among mankind. Democracy is a grand experiment. If it fails, it will not fail in the way Mr. Campeon supposes. A Democracy will never reform itself by creating a monarchical President, or a body of aristocratic electors. In the history of Democratic institutions, the solution of Democracy has been a military despotism. So it was in Greece, in Rome, and in France. If American Democracy does not do that, it will succeed, and why should it not succeed? I aver, and challenge contradiction, that the American Constitutional Government is the strongest upon earth. The Constitution of the United States, and the administration of powers under it, are nothing but the expression of the public will. When there are wars in Europe it is the government makes them, but the people and the government do not always agree. Hence the Government is weakened for want of popular support. In the United States (for example, this war,) the measures of the Government are the mere expression of the popular will. The people made the war, and will carry it on till the whole controversy out of which it arises is settled. The result will be to restore the Constitution to its original life and vigor; to strengthen the Government in the affections of the people, and to weaken the corrupt governments of Europe, by the successful example of American democracy. I use the term "democracy" in its general sense, for I think the influence of the "Democratic *party*" has been most unfortunate, and often opposed to the true principle of democracy. I have lived in the midst of the people—probably remote from that cosmopolitan society in which Mr. Campeon has got his information on American politics—and I assure him that no such changes as he expects will take place within the period limited by his prophetic vaticinations. We shall neither extend the term of the President, nor curtail the franchise, nor create a conservative body of electors, nor in any way impede the progress of self-government till the trial is complete, and is either a success or a failure. We could not if we would. We are just settling the only questions, which can seriously interrupt our progress, and is that a time to turn back? The notion of a sovereignty in the States will cease to exist—for such a thing was never in the Constitution. Slavery will cease to exist, for it never ought to be; but the Constitution will remain; the people will remain; the principle of human rights will remain, and we shall trust that, by the grace of God, that Government which has vindicated the rights of men against foreign enemies, and domestic traitors, shall be transmitted unimpaired to remotest posterity. And now, let me tell Mr. Campeon, that his dream of regenerating Mexico by European arms and princes is but a dream. If our Government was entirely willing never to interfere, the people are not. They will overflow whenever the right time comes, and Napoleon must either take the hint in time or take something broader than hints. The time for settlement is not far off, and it is a gross delusion to suppose that we shall remain indifferent to the event.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

Hurrying Business—A Week of Slaughter—Broadway Railroads—Central Railroad Fare—Small-pox Bill, &c.

Albany, Friday, March 24, 1865.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Business legislation is still being pressed vigorously forward in the two Houses. The rush is unprecedented and appalling. Hurrying times are, of course, expected when the session approaches its close, but I believe there has been nothing equal to the present. The Clerk of the Assembly has called the yeas and nays until his sonorous voice has changed to the faint croak of a man laboring under acute laryngitis. Motion follows motion to move forward bills to the "first Committee of the Whole, not full," when it is apparent to an experienced observer that every committee till the end of the allotted period of the Legislature is already full. The Grinding Committee brings in a new grist every morning, and yet the work lags; it is simply impossible for the Legislature to consider the local bills asked for by all the diversified interests of the State, to say nothing of public measures, in the time during which the members are allowed to draw their per diem. Nothing but the insurmountable barrier of the Constitution prevents the organization of a Grinding Committee to dispense with the third reading of bills; but this difficulty cannot be removed, and hence the amount of business done must necessarily be limited to the number of times within a given period that it is possible to go through the calling of the roll.

The present has been called "a week of slaughter." Quite a number of bills have been killed outright; others have been quietly put to sleep, and it is said that some have been assassinated in cold blood. The lobby has been in a constant state of excitement, and no army in Flanders ever had more profanity to answer for.

The debate on the Broadway Parallel Railroad Bill (which was lost for want of five more votes) was exceedingly spirited, and, in some phases, decidedly bitter. Weaver, of Oneida, led the charge against the bill, but met a foeman worthy of his steel in Wood, of Onondaga. Lances were splintered on both sides, when McConvill, of Monroe, turned upon his party leader, and charged Weaver with exercising despotic sway over his followers and assuming dictatorial airs. Weaver bore up sturdily under the blows of his principal antagonist, but failed to parry the stabs of the Brutus who assailed him at an unexpected moment. However, the bill failed, and although it might muster more votes on another trial, a standing rule of the House prohibits the reconsideration of a bill granting any charter other than municipal, and the enemies of the Parallel claim that the bill in question comes within the rule. *Sic transit gloria Parallel!*

The Senate, yesterday, passed unanimously the Underground Broadway Railroad Bill, so amended as to provide for a double track, connecting with the Hudson River and Harlem Railroads. The Broadway and Crosstown Bills have been made a special order for next Tuesday, at which time there will be a lively scene. The final result is somewhat doubtful, but I venture the opinion that, whatever their merits, neither will get through this year.

The bill to incorporate the New-York and Brooklyn Passenger and Baggage Company, for the avowed purpose of abolishing the baggage-smashing business, and protecting the innocents from the rural districts from the extortions of hackmen, has been reported favorably in the Senate, and seems likely to pass that body, as it already has the House. The same bill passed the Assembly last year, but failed in the Senate, mainly through the exertions of Senator Humphrey. Considerable opposition may be expected when the bill comes up, but it is probable it will finally come out triumphant. The complaints of country members as to the manner they have been treated by baggagemen in New-York are doleful in the extreme, and as this bill limits the amount to be paid for transportation to certain moderate specified rates, under severe penalties for exacting any larger amount, other details of the bill are but little considered. Though it grants a valuable franchise, this is thought to be proper enough if it reform the abuses complained of.

The bill to repeal the restriction of fare on the Central Railroad having been effectually killed in the Senate, Mr. Christie has noticed another to allow that corporation to increase the rate of fare for way passengers. I may here be permitted to remark, parenthetically, that a recent editorial in the Times on the subject of railroads has created a profound impression here, and I think if a bill should be offered according to the suggestions of that article, it would stand a good chance of success. Whatever repugnance may, naturally, be felt toward the proposition of increasing fares, it must in candor be confessed that the argument of the friends of the bill, based upon the palpable fact that the Central is paying double price for labor and materials, as compared with a time of peace, possesses considerable weight. It is the argument which justifies almost every day the passage of a bill to allow some canal contractor to go to the Canal Board for an increase above his contract price, which yesterday justified the House in passing a bill to allow plank-road and turnpike companies to increase their rates of toll thirty-three and a third per cent. On the other hand, it is palpably true, as was stated by the Times, that our railroads are in default of what they should be in affording adequate protection to life and limb. If their managers felt less desire to make fat dividends and more to make their roads permanently secure, it would prove an annual saving of hundreds, if not thousands, of lives. The people, I think, would consent to a slight increase of fare, if that proposition were coupled with the limitation of dividends, so that the excess above present rates should be expended in refitting the track and rolling-stock, and employing the best, most careful and skillful operatives. Under the present arrangement, it is every day becoming more apparent that our railroads are going to destruction, and that a frightful list of killed and wounded passengers must be the result, unless a remedy is applied. A sensible man would prefer to pay two and a half cents a mile and get safely to his journey's end, rather than pay two cents and break his neck.

Senator Christie's bill will at once meet the objection that it is a discrimination against our own citizens. Most of the through-passengers are from other States, while our own people pay the way-fares.

The bill to prevent small-pox, reported by Dr. Richardson, from the Committee of Public Health, has encountered, what appears to me, a most ridiculous opposition on the part of Burdett, of Otsego, and a few other members. The bill makes it the duty of every person in this State to be vaccinated, unless that operation has been performed within five years, the only penalty being that if he neglects to do so, in case he has the small-pox, he shall be isolated from his fellows—quarantined in a pest-house. Some other provisions are attached for the purpose of carrying the above provision into effect, prescribing the duty of physicians, Boards of Health, &c. Now, it seems to my unsophisticated reflections that this bill, plain and simple in its provisions, is just what is needed. If faithfully carried out, it would exterminate one of the most loathsome of diseases, which is now afloat in the air of all our cities, which is peddled from house to house, retailed in ready-made clothing and other articles made up in dwellings where the infection rages, and propagated everywhere solely, or mainly, at least, from a neglect to apply the discovery of the immortal Jenner.

But the bill is opposed by sturdy sticklers for the "immunities of citizens." They argue that the Legislature has no right to require people to be vaccinated, or to shut up infected persons where they cannot peril others. These doughty champions of freedom stand up for the inalienable right of every man to take the small-pox; they insist that he should not be deprived of the inestimable privilege of keeping the small-pox as long as he desires, to have it lying around loose, and to give it to as many others as he may readily bestow it upon. In short, the whole argument is that the bill is an arbitrary interference with the right of the people in the matter of this contagion. Perhaps your readers can appreciate the force of this position, but I confess myself so obtuse as not to "see it." I fear, however, that this exalted idea of human rights will result in the defeat of a bill which the united voice of all who have investigated the subject, including all the medical profession of our large cities, has declared to be an imperative necessity, demanded by every consideration of concern for human life, health or happiness.

The Paid Fire Department Bill went to a third reading in the House last night, and will soon become a law, unless there should be some extraordinary change of front on the part of "independent" gentlemen.

PERSIMMON.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Albany, Saturday, March 25.

The Senate, after the report of sundry local bills, adjourned until 7:30 o'clock Monday evening.

ASSEMBLY.

Albany, N. Y., Saturday, March 25.

BILLS REPORTED.

To amend the law for the incorporation of Life and Health Insurance Companies.

To close Second-avenue, Brooklyn, which was ordered to a third reading.

Relating to employes on railroads.

Relative to the accounts of removed executors and administrators.

Adjourned until 8 o'clock Monday evening.

FROM SHERIDAN'S ARMY.

The Troops in High Spirits and Ready for More Work—Guerrillas near White House.

Washington, Saturday, March 25.

The chartered steamer *Wenonah*, Capt. Dawes, arrived here yesterday afternoon from the White House, to which point she had been dispatched several days ago with supplies for Gen. Sheridan's troops.

The *Wenonah* reports that the troops in Gen. Sheridan's command are rapidly recovering from the fatigues of their recent brilliant but tiresome raid, and that the men are in excellent spirits and ready to enter upon any work cut out for them.

Numbers of guerrillas have made their appearance in the vicinity of the White House, and all along the banks of the Pamunkey River; they have become quite troublesome by firing upon our transports.

A number of Gen. Sheridan's troops who have received furloughs for meritorious conduct while on the recent raid, came up on the *Wenonah*.

The *Wenonah* also brought up from the White House a number of cavalry horses, worn out on the raid, which are being replaced by fresh ones.

FROM ANNAPOLIS.

Arrival of More of Our Released Officers and Men.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Annapolis, Md., Monday, March 20, 1865.

Since my last report the United States transports *New-York*, *George Washington* and *Admiral Dupont* have arrived at this port, bringing several hundred more of our released prisoners, among whom are the following officers:

Major Geo B Fox, 75th Ohio.
Major J H Isett, 8th Iowa Cavalry.
Capt D M Barrett, 89th Ohio.
Capt Benj Burnett, 22d N Y Cavalry.
Capt J R Copeland, 7th Ohio
Capt S B Davis, 93d Ind
Capt C L Dirian, 72d Ohio
Capt David Fry, 2d Tenn
Capt H B Huff, 184th Penn
Capt W H Fay, 56th Mass
Capt Henry Hentz, 16th Connecticut
Capt Jno McKeage, 184th Pennsylvania.
Capt and A A G Byron Porter, Gen Briggs' Staff.
Capt Wm C Ross, 104th Ill.
Capt Adam R Eglin, 45th Ohio.
Capt J Metzger, 55th Penn.
Capt D W Mullin, 101st Pa.
Capt Geo S Pierce, 9th U S
Capt B Chamberlain, 76th Pennsylvania.
Capt Jerome Turtleloot, 7th Connecticut.
Adjt Chancey Miller, 14th Illinois Cavalry.
Adjt Richard Powell, 14th Ohio.
Adjt E F Affleck, 170th Ohio.
Geo L Kibby, 4th R I.
Lieut Wm Herring, 59th U S C T
John Kelly, 59th Mass.
Benj F Whiting, 9th Me
Lieut C L Pottinger, 76th Pennsylvania.
Lieut H C Hoepel, 110th Ohio.
Lieut Edward O'Shea, 13th Penn Cavalry.
Lieut Wm O'Connor, 13th Penn Cavalry.
Lieut Wm E Phillips, 7th Conn Cavalry.
Lieut J H Bryan, 184th Penn.
Lieut Harvey Bruns, 16th Connecticut.
Lieut O B Brandt, 17th Ohio.
Lieut Alex M Chartress, 17th Iowa.
Lieut Jno W Johnson, 1st Mass Heavy Artillery.
Lieut M D King, 3d Ohio.
Lieut M V B Morrison, 33d Ohio.
Lieut J L Powers, 157th N Y.
Lieut Nathaniel Robbins, 4th Maine.
Lieut B F Stauler, 20th Penn Cavalry,
Lieut Benj F Sapp, 1st Va Cavalry.
Lieut Joy Winters, 72d Ohio.
Lieut J E Catlin, 45th Penn.

Among the returned prisoners are a number of Government employes, teamsters, clerks, sutlers, &c., a large proportion of whom have been reported simply as "missing," and some of whom have had no opportunity until now to communicate with their friends. These, as well as the officers and enlisted men, are in a deplorable condition as to habiliments and general appearance, but their health is far better than the average.

H.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO AND CHINA.

San Francisco, Tuesday, March 21.

There is likely to be a scarcity of coal oil, caused by the extravagant reports of petroleum having been discovered in California, which have prevented the usual shipments from New-York. Dealers are buying up what is in market for a rise. No California oil has yet come into the market, though much "prospecting" in search of it is in progress.

Breadstuffs are still firm at the high prices lately ruling, although supplies arrive from Oregon and Chili.

Arrived, ship *Derby*, from Hong Kong.

Troops for Arizona are now going forward by every steamer.

Financial Affairs in California—Exportation of Rice from China Prohibited.

San Francisco, Wednesday, March 22.

The mines of California are yielding heavily since the rains. The receipts of treasure here for ten days are over $2,100,000. The deposits at the mint to-day are 1,200 ounces. Money is more in demand on account of the speculative movements in Legal Tenders, which are now selling at 56 and 57, and there is an increased demand for the best mining stocks.

Advices from Hong Kong to Jan. 25, say:

"The authorities at Canton have prohibited the exporting of rice. This news has caused that article to go up in San Francisco, where there are many Chinese consumers."

Arrived ship *Hornet* from New-York.

SAVANNAH AND CHARLESTON.

Clearing Charleston Harbor of Torpedoes—Narrow Escape of a U. S. Survey Steamer—Explosion of a Torpedo Under Her Bows—Gen. Anderson to Raise the Old Flag Over Sumter on April 12.

The Savannah *Herald* of the 21st, and Charleston *Courier* of the 20th are received.

Torpedoes have been discovered scattered all over Charleston harbor and in Cooper and Ashley Rivers. So far they have done no great damage. Messrs. Gifford, Hatford and Gray have picked up between fifty and sixty, and are still raising them.

On the afternoon of the 17th, while the United States Survey steamer *Bib*, Capt. C. O. Boutelle, commanding, was sounding the channel off Battery Bee, on Sullivan's Island, she struck a torpedo, which exploded under her port bow, but fortunately without causing any material damage. The force of the concussion was such as to throw the bow of the vessel completely out of the water. The *Bib* is a strongly built craft, and could probably withstand the shock of several torpedoes without sustaining much damage. None of the officers or crew were injured in the least. One of the engines was slightly injured. Great praise is due to Capt. Boutelle and his executive officer, C. W. Buck, for their coolness on the occasion, and the prompt measures they took to meet any emergency which might arise.

Masters of vessels in passing in or out of the harbor had better keep well in toward the shore when going to Battery Bee. The torpedo which exploded under the *Bib* was, doubtless, one of the sixteen laid down by the rebels a few days before the evacuation. A number have been taken up and the search for others is still progressing. The work of sounding the channels and fixing the lights is progressing as rapidly as possible.

Secretary Welles, Assistant Secretary Fox and Maj.-Gen. Robert Anderson will visit Charleston for the purpose of raising the old flag on Fort Sumter, which was taken away with the General, then Maj. Anderson, on his departure for New-York. The flag has been sacredly preserved and will again be thrown to the breeze on old Sumter's walls on the 12th of April.

Gen. Saxton has arrived at Charleston, and has established his headquarters at the Alston House, No. 11 East battery.

The supply steamer *Massachusetts* arrived at Charleston on the 19th.

Capt. John Rourke, commanding a battery in Mulligan's Irish Brigade, arrived at Hilton Head on the 17th, having escaped from Confederate imprisonment. He had a long and perilous trip, and was five times in the hands of the enemy, but succeeded, by Yankee ingenuity, in escaping every time.

He left Columbia ten days after its evacuation by Gen. Sherman.

FROM PORT ROYAL.

Return of the Congressional Pleasure Party from Charleston.

United States steam-transport *Fulton*, Wotten, from Port Royal, S. C., 22d, via Fortress Monroe, Va., 24th inst., arrived at this port yesterday evening. The *Fulton* landed at Fortress Monroe the Congressional party, returned from their so-called tour of inspection or pleasure trip to Savannah, Charleston, and other places in the Department of the South.

The following are the names of the party:

Senator James W. Grimes, Mrs. E. T. Grimes, Senator Solomon Foote, Mrs. Mary Ann Foote, Senator Benj. F. Wade, Mrs. C. M. Wade, Senator Alex. Ramsey, Mrs. Anna E. Ramsey, Senator L. F. S. Foster, Mrs. M. P. Foster, Senator Jas. Q. Doolittle, Mrs. Mary L. Doolittle, Senator Lyman Trumbull, Mrs. Julia N. Trumbull, Senator L. M. Morrill, Senator D. S. Norton, Senator John Sherman, Hon. A. W. Clarke, Mrs. E. L. Clarke, Mr. F. A. Pike, Mrs. Mary H. Pike, Mr. W. B. Dinsmore, Mrs. W. B. Dinsmore, Mr. D. W. C. Clarke, Mrs C. E. T. Clarke, Mr. S. P. Brown, Mrs. Hattie E. Brown, Major G. A. Batcheldon, Mrs. Sarah Batcheldon, Miss Mary Morrill, Miss Maria L. Lauman, Miss Mary M. Doolittle, Miss Mary Sherman, Miss Kate Willcox, Miss Margaret Cameron, Miss Louisa M. Colby, Capt. John V. Furey, Miss Bella Blair, Miss M. S. Pike, Miss Ella L. Childs, J. G. Fell, Mrs A. Fell, H. E. Parsons, A. W. Parsons, Miss M. Foote, Miss A. Foote, Miss H. Spurlbut, Miss H. B. Loring, Miss H. McMichael, Miss M. W. Fell, Miss K. Lockwood, Mrs. S. S. Barrett, Mrs. P. Baxter, Miss Mary Thomas, Hon. S. Cameron, Hon. Justice S. Morrill, Hon. S. B. Colby, Hon Preston King, Judge E. E. Loring, Hon. W. McGilvory, J. Pearce, F. Cowan, F. A. Comly, Capt. H. Wilson, Master S. H. Parson, Master J. Fell, Morton McMichael.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Explosion of a Steamer—Trade Regulations.

EXPLOSION OF THE STEAMER POST BOY.

From the New-Orleans Times, March 7.

The occurrence took place, as has already been stated, at a place about twenty-five miles up the coast.

Before the boat had landed, it was the testimony of the engineer, that he had given directions to have the "pumps on," in order that there should be plenty of water. The capacity of the boilers was to carry about forty pounds of steam. During the trip there was less than twenty pounds carried in the boilers at the time.

The boat landed and tied up at a wood-yard. Capt. Bennett was forward giving directions. The engineer, Mr. Henry P. Wallace, went ashore to look for dry wood. A few minutes after the steamer had landed, while the fireman and two others of the hands were on the forward deck, the boiler exploded—the front part blown out scalded the fireman to death, killed another man named John instantly, injured another severely, and blew Capt. Bennett high in the air, from whence he dropped into the river, and would have been drowned but for a piece of drift-wood, to which he clung in desperation.

An inquest was held by Coroner Hire on the body of the man who was scalded to death. The verdict established was that this man, John Corvin, was scalded to death.

Capt Bennett was severely burned about the head and face.

The boilers of this boat the engineer had cleaned. They were not inspected, according to the testimony of the Captain.

GEN. CANBY'S TRADE ORDER.

Headquarters Mil. Div. West Mississippi,
New-Orleans, La., March 3, 1865.

General Orders No. 30.—I. Under the authority of paragraph 5, of the Executive Order of Sept. 24, 1864, and the instructions of the Lieut.-General Commanding the armies of the United States, all trade, in and about the armies, columns or detachments, within the enemy's lines, or in the theatre of active military operations, except such as may be necessary to supply the wants of the troops, is prohibited; and no commercial or other intercourse, except such as is purely military in its character, will be allowed under any pretence.

II. The introduction of products of insurrectionary districts, from points in rear of the operating armies, and the passage of supplies to the loyal and well-disposed inhabitants, may be permitted by Commanders of Districts, under such restrictions as may be necessary to prevent this trade from being used to support the troops of the enemy. This trade will be conducted in conformity with the regulations of the Treasury Department.

III. The benefits of trade are contingent, not only upon the disposition of the inhabitants to submit themselves to the authority of the United States, but upon their ability to maintain order in their own communities, and these benefits will be given or withheld, as this disposition may be manifested. If in any district or community, bordering upon the lines of military occupation, where there is no organized force of the enemy, the inhabitants, by association or organization, will submit themselves to the authority of the United States, suppress guerrilla parties and maintain order, they will be placed on the same footing, with regard to the sale of their products and the purchase of family supplies, as are the inhabitants of districts within the lines of occupation, under General Orders No. 13, of Feb. 1, 1865. But, if they countenance, encourage, or harbor guerrillas or otherwise, all communication will be interdicted, and the troops sent to repress such disorders will be maintained at the expense of the inhabitants. By order of

Major-Gen. E. R. S. CANBY.

C. T. Christensen, Lieut.-Colonel, A. A. G.

Reception of Mrs. Gen. Sherman at Chicago.

From the Chicago Tribune, March 23.

We announced yesterday the arrival of the lady of Gen. W. T. Sherman in our city, and stated that a fitting public reception would be extended to her. Mrs. Sherman was averse to any public display, and requested that nothing of the kind would be offered. Accordingly no notice was given of time or place; but a few of our leading citizens determined to welcome her in a quiet way at the residence of Bishop Duggan on this evening.

About nine o'clock a select party of gentlemen assembled in front of the mansion, accompanied by the band of the 15th V. R. Corps. Mrs. Sherman appeared in answer to the call, accompanied by Bishop Duggan, and bowed her thanks. Mayor Sherman introduced her in a few words to the assembly and announced that Hon. S. S. Hayes would welcome her to Chicago. Mr. Hayes spoke as follows:

Madam: Your presence in Chicago to aid a noble charity affords our authorities and citizens the opportunity to pay you the compliments which are so justly due. On their behalf, I have the honor to express to you their sentiments of high respect and esteem for yourself, and of admiration and gratitude toward the eminent man to whom you are related by the dearest of all ties.

Your husband has won for himself a place in history among the names that are not born to die. In all parts of the world his splendid career is known. It has demonstrated not the caprices of fortune, but the inborn power of true greatness. It has exhibited, in rare combination, a profound and original genius, an elevated and philosophic mind, a faithful and just conscience, a firm and unbending will, and a kind and tender heart. All these qualities he has displayed in the cause which alone justifies the destruction of human life in the cause of rightful order and justice. True and loyal to the Constitution of his country, he has fought not to overthrow that Constitution, but to maintain it in all its harmony. Should it become his duty hereafter to administer its functions in peace as he has defended them in war, we have in his character the assurance that all its provisions will be sacredly observed, as well for the preservation of individual liberty as for the defence of our political system against domestic and foreign foes.

Thus appreciating your honored husband, we will remember with lasting gratitude the great services he has rendered his country, and whenever the occasion shall offer we will be ready to greet him as we now greet you, with a cordial and hearty welcome.

Bishop Duggan, on behalf of Mrs. Sherman, briefly acknowledged the compliment. He had been requested to express her thanks for this kind manifestation of regard, which she fully appreciated as a compliment to her distinguished husband. He felt assured that when Gen. Sherman heard of the compliment which had been paid to her that evening, he would feel that it was intended for himself and a recognition of the services he had rendered to his country. All desired the return of the gallant General to the bosom of his family at home, and their wish was that that return might be speedy. He felt assured that when it did occur, a hearty welcome would be extended to him as one who had secured the peace, happiness and union of our country.

Mrs. Sherman then retired.

The New French Minister.—Our last foreign intelligence announces the appointment of M. de Montholon to represent the Court of Paris in this country, in the place of M. Mercier, who was appointed July 4, 1860, but has been for some time absent. The Marquis de Montholon is the son of Charles Tristan de Montholon, Count of Lee, who died in 1853. The father was one of the most intimate and trusted of all the Emperor Louis Napoleon's friends, as he had been of Napoleon's. He was a Chamberlain and Brigadier-General to the latter; sought to accompany him to Elba; fought with him in the hundred days, accompanied him to St. Helena, and there witnessed his death. On his return to France he published his *Memoires pour servir a l'Histoire de France sous Napoleon, ecrits a Ste. Helene sous sa dictee*, in eight octavo volumes. True always to the *Idees Napoleoniennes*, he accompanied Louis Napoleon in his attempt at Boulogne, in 1840, and for a short time shared his imprisonment at Ham. He was a member of the Legislative Assembly, in 1849, and witnessed the investment of Louis Napoleon with the purple. We recall these facts concerning the father of the new French Minister to show that he is likely to be a man of some weight with the Emperor, and that whatever personal abilities he may have, he is possessed of strong personal claims on a man who never overlooks such indebtedness. The new Minister, the son of the Count, and himself a Marquis, was Consul-General at New-York, in 1850, and married a Virginia lady. He has, consequently, a better knowledge of our affairs than most who might have been selected. That encouragement which the rebels took to themselves while France was not represented at Washington will now be dispelled.—*Philadelphia North American.*

New-Hampshire Election.—Returns from nearly the whole of the State show that Gov. Smyth's majority will be upward of 6,000. It will be seen from the following recapitulation of the vote by counties, compared with the Presidential vote in November, that the Republicans have retained their strength remarkably, while the whole falling off of the vote is on the Democratic side:

Counties.	1865. Smyth.	Harring'n.	1864. Lincoln.	McClellan.
Rockingham	5,875	3,923	5,766	4,528
Strafford	3,144	2,132	3,094	2,547
Belknap	1,872	1,924	1,835	2,216
Carroll	1,703	2,218	1,710	2,353
Merrimack	4,356	4,145	4,380	4,765
Hillsborough	6,118	4,601	6,379	5,325
Cheshire	3,299	2,027	3,332	2,317
Sullivan	2,225	1,776	2,279	2,022
Grafton	4,358	4,043	4,286	4,417
Coos	1,112	1,296	1,078	1,268
Totals	34,143	28,084	34,150	31,754
Smyth's majority				6,007

A Great American Gift to the Arabs.—American scholarship and American money are about to publish the entire Christian Scriptures in the Arabic language. Sixteen years of the most anxious and devoted labor have been spent upon this work. And no countrymen of ours have done their country, themselves, and the cause of man's highest well-being higher honor or more efficient service, than Dr. Eli Smith and Dr. Van Dyck, who have made this translation—the first named already gone to his rest, the last still living to rejoice in the service of Christ. The fidelity of the translation has been guaranteed by the fact that all the critical acumen of all the Missionaries of every denomination in the East has been invited to the scrutiny of the translation, and all the scholars, Arabic and European, to whom it has been submitted, have expressed their warm and unqualified commendation of it. The field to which this version is adapted stretches from the Straits of Gibraltar to Pekin, and from the Caspian Sea to the interior of Africa. The entire cost of the translation will not be less than fifty thousand dollars, which work will be carried on by the American Bible Society as soon as funds are furnished for the purpose. While our country is involved in the calamities of war, it will be a noble testimony of the regard we have for benighted nations in other lands, if, with all our other calls, we cheerfully engage in a work like this. In so doing we can show to the nations that while, with vast expense of treasure and suffering, we are upholding the cause of freedom and government in our land, we have also the heart and the power to give to the benighted millions of other lands that blessed Volume which, above all others, has power to enlighten, elevate and make them happy.—*Boston Traveller.*

Do not Waste your Money Buying any of the numerous worthless articles called GOLD PENS, which have flooded the market for the last few years, when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the BEST IN THE WORLD.

Avoid the shameless Upstarts, whose lack of brains compels them to attempt imitation, *even to the advertisement*. If you want the full value of your money call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.

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Specialty.—Unique, elegant India and Chinese goods, viz.: Pineapple cloths, white and colored; crapes, wash silks, pongees, seersucker, shawls, embroidered pineapple and Manilla handkerchiefs, fans, elaborate tea poys (tables), lacquered articles, china, curiosities, &c. Catalogues free. FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, No. 653 Broadway, near 14th-st.

A Blessing.—DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF is used, WITH BENEFIT, in every family. Sold by all Druggists, town and country.

DIED.

Blanck.—On Friday evening, March 24, after a short illness, George W. Blanck, son of Thomas J. and Sarah F. Blanck, in the 26th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, the 26th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 430 Hudson-st., without further notice.

Brownson.—On Thursday, March 23, at Brooklyn, John Brownson, aged 76 years and 24 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 16 Sidney-place, Brooklyn, on Sunday, the 26th inst., at 1½ P. M., without further notice.

Brittan.—On Saturday, March 25, at 7 o'clock P. M., suddenly, of internal hemorrhage, John Brittan, aged 44 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are most respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from his late residence, No. 64 Bleecker-st., corner of Crosby-st., on Tuesday, March 28, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Colton.—At East Orange, N. J., on Saturday, March 25, of consumption, Sarah Elizabeth, wife of G. Woolworth Colton, aged 37 years, 3 months and 5 days.

Funeral services at the residence of Mr. J. H. Colton, President-st., second door west from Clinton, Brooklyn, L. I., on Monday, the 27th inst., at 3 P. M.

Hicks.—On Friday evening, March 24, William T. Hicks, aged 42 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 28th inst., at 1 P. M., from the residence of his father-in-law, Joseph Lawrence, No. 118 Madison-st., without further invitation.

Quidor.—On Friday, March 24, George W. Quidor, aged 51 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 398 Rivington-st., on Sunday, March 26, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Rennie.—On Friday, March 24, Mary E., daughter of Nathaniel and Sallie J. Rennie, aged 5 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 230 Henry-st., to-morrow, (Sunday,) at 1½ o'clock P. M.

San Francisco papers please copy.

Simson.—On Saturday morning, March 25, about 3 o'clock, from injuries received by a fall from a window, Henry, second son of Frank W. and Mary Simson, aged 5 years and 6 months.

The funeral will take place this (Sunday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 319 Canal-st.

Lawton.—On Friday, March 24, of heart disease, Ella Willis, only daughter of Walter Lawton, Esq., aged 15 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, the 27th inst., at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 30 University-place.

GOLD HUNTING-CASED WATCHES,
For ladies and gentlemen, from eighty dollars to six hundred dollars each.
AMERICAN WATCHES,
Gold and Silver, from forty-five dollars to three hundred dollars each.
SILVER HUNTING-CASED WATCHES,
From twenty-eight dollars to one hundred dollars each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

NOTICE TO EVERYBODY.—A WEEK FOR the Sick and Wounded Soldiers.—During the week commencing April 3, we will give [illegible] the retail sales of our [illegible] Views, [illegible] mail for the sick and wounded soldiers [illegible] of the Christian Commission.
E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.
No. 501 Broadway, New-York.
Three doors from St. Nicholas Hotel.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. GEORGE F. SEYMOUR WILL preach the second part of his sermon on *The History of the English Translation of the Scriptures*, in the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th-st., near 5th-av. on SUNDAY EVENING. Subject, *From the Translation of Coverdale to that of the Authorized Version.* Service to commence at 7½ o'clock. A collection will be made in aid of the Fund for Free Distribution of Bibles and Prayer Books.

REV. FRANCIS VINTON, D. D. WILL preach in St. John's Church, Brooklyn, corner of Washington and Johnson sts., SUNDAY EVENING. Services to begin at 7½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY.—Services on SUNDAY in the Chapel of Rutger's Institute, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., at 10½ A. M., 3½ P. M. Evening Service at 7½ o'clock, in the Unitarian Church, on 40th st., between 5th and 6th avs. Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., will preach both morning and evening. The Rev. Dr. Dyer will preach in the afternoon.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS CHURCHES.—Preaching, 26th inst., corner Catherine and Madison sts., by Rev. Dr. Wells, of Brooklyn, in exchange with the Pastor Rev. E. D. Murphy; at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M., by Mr. Murphy; also, by the Pastor, Rev. A. G. Chambers, Madison, corner Gouverneur-st., at 10½ A. M. and 3½ o'clock P. M.; also, corner Dover and Water sts., at 3 P. M.

MARKET-ST. CHURCH.—MAHLON T. HEWITT, Esq., will lecture in Market-st. Church on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 29, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*The City of Charleston and its Surroundings; the Condition of the White and Black Populations as I saw them.* Tickets 25 cents, can be obtained of Dr. Morse, No. 68 East Broadway; Charles Heard & Co., No. 301 Grand-st.; at drug store, corner Division and Clinton sts., and at the door.

DEDICATION.—THE WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS, in 48th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., Rev. S. A. Baker, Pastor, will be dedicated to the worship of God on SUNDAY, the 26th. Rev. Dr. Smythe, of London, will preach at 10½ A. M.; Rev. Jos. P. Thompson, D. D., of the Broadway Tabernacle Church, at 3 P. M., and Rev. Thomas Armitage, D. D., at 7½ P. M. The public are cordially invited.

FIFTY-THIRD-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, between Broadway and 8th-av.—The corner-stone will be laid THURSDAY, March 30, at 4½ P. M. Addresses by Rev Dr. G. A. Petty, Rev. A. H. Burlingham and others. Singing by the Sunday-School. Preaching at Broadway and 47th-st. Hall, SUNDAY, 26th, at 10½, by Rev. Mr. Freeman, and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. Mr. Webb.

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH—AMITY-ST. Divine service every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. During Lent the services will be as follow: Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 4½ P. M., with a lecture on Wednesday at 10 A. M. and 4½ P. M.; on Friday, 10 A. M. and 7½ P. M. A course of sermons on *The Holy Scriptures and Apostolic Tradition*, by Rev. E. H. Cressy, D. D., on FRIDAY EVENINGS.

SPIRITUALISTS, AT HOPE CHAPEL, No. 718 Broadway.—Mr. Willis speaks at 10½ o'clock; text, *The truth shall make you Free*; 7½ *Swedenborg the Seer*; conference 3 o'clock—question, *Wherein does modern Spiritualism elucidate Scripture and correct Theology?* The people cordially invited. Seats free.

ATHEISM AND DEISM.—PROF. MATTISON will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, in his church, in 41st-st., near 6th-av., on *The Natural Evidences of the Divine Existence*; and in the EVENING on *Modern Deism—its Characteristics and Fruits.* Doubters and free-thinkers especially invited, and a cordial welcome to all strangers.

REV. DR. WESTCOTT WILL PREACH in Bloomingdale Church, south side of 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. *On the reward of the Righteous*; and at 7½ P. M. the third in the series—Subject—*Repentance.* Several to be baptized in the evening. Sunday School at 9 and 2.

BELIEVERS IN THE SECOND COMING of Christ, and Future Life only for the righteous, worship at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway. Preaching SUNDAY, by Elder S. W. Bishop, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ in the evening. All interested in the above themes are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

AT THE DUANE M. E. CHURCH, HUDSON-ST., near Spring.—Rev. [illegible] will preach SABBATH MORNING and EVENING, and on MONDAY EVENING, the eloquent Welch Oratress, Miss Evans, of 16 years of age, will lecture in the same place. Tickets 25 cents.

THE TABERNACLE OF THE TOMPKINS-AV. M. E. CHURCH, corner of Tompkins and Willoughby avs., Brooklyn, will be opened for divine service on SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Dedicatory sermon by Rev. Geo. W. Woodruff. Preaching in the evening, at 7:30 o'clock, by Rev. F. C. Hill.

AT THE TWENTIETH-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, between 6th and 7th avs.—Rev. E. G. Brooks will preach on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Subject—*The Bible All in Favor of Universalism.* All inquirers cordially invited. Morning Service at 10½.

IS THE MEDICAL PROFESSION A BLESSING OR A CURSE?—Subject continued at No. 64 6th-av., SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, between Dr. Wilson and Dr. Ellen Beard Harman, one of Dr. Trall's graduates. At 3 P. M., a meeting for religious improvement.

FORSYTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, NEAR Division.—Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING, and EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. [illegible], Pastor. The evening discourse will be the second on the *Immortality of the Soul.* Strangers invited. Seats free.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST (EPISCOPAL), Lexington-av., corner of 35th-st.—Services at 10½ A. M., 7½ P. M. Rev. J. Cotton Smith, D. D., Rector of the Church of the Ascension, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. The sexton will furnish strangers with seats.

"THE EDUCATION AND INTELLECTUAL Development of the South."—Rev. J. E. Brugh, of Middletown, Conn., (a Virginian by birth,) will preach on this subject, in the Church of the Restoration, corner Monroe-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs. Rev. J. S. Rooney will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Rev. W. H. Boole, Pastor, will deliver a discourse to the young on *Temperance*, in the evening, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

FRENCH EPISCOPAL SERVICES BY Rev. Wm. Binet, will be held in the chapel of the Church of the Incarnation, corner of Madison-av. and 35th-st., entrance on 35th-st., on SUNDAY, at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M.

PROF. E. G. ROBINSON, D. D., OF ROCHESTER, New-York, will preach at the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, Madison-av., corner 31st-st., SUNDAY MORNING, 26th inst., at 10½ o'clock, and at the Tabernacle Baptist Church, 2d-av., at 3 o'clock P. M.

COMING OF CHRIST.—S. S. SNOW—CALLED "the Prophet"—will preach in Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The 2,300 Days, and the Cleansing of the Sanctuary*, Dan. viii 14.

SEAMEN'S BETHEL, P. M. CHURCH, York-st., two blocks from Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn. Praying Band conduct services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3 and 7 P. M. Seats free. Public Tea Meeting, April 5, at 7 P. M.

LECTURES ON PROPHECY.—THE EIGHTH of the course on Daniel, by John Williams, will be delivered in University Buildings, Washington-square, TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Future of the New World.* Seats free.

BY INVITATION OF HIS EXCELLENCY Gov. Fenton, Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, D. D., will preach at the New-York State Soldiers' Depot, Nos. 50 and 52 Howard-st., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

THE SOCIETY OF THE FRIENDS OF PROGRESS at Ebbitt Hall, No. 55 West 33d-st., near Broadway. Mr. Davis speaks SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Children's Progressive Lyceum at 2 P. M. All cordially invited.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—EIGHTEENTH-ST., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY, Rev. E. Benjamin will preach at 10½ A. M.; the Rector at 3 P. M.—the latter service for deaf mutes—and Rev. Dr. [illegible] at 7½ P. M.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., corner Waverley-place.—Rt. Rev. T. H. Vail, D. D., Bishop of Kansas, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

REV. THOS. ARMITAGE, D. D., WILL preach in the Madison-av. Baptist Church, corner of 31st-st., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Subject—*The Bible and Free Republic.*

CANAL-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, in Greene-st., near Canal.—Rev. Henry A. Cone will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 and 2. All welcome.

NOTICE.—REV. W. G. T. SHEDD, D. D., will preach in the Presbyterian Church on University-place (late Dr. Potts'), on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Rev. William Adams, D. D., at 3½ P. M.

REV. SAMUEL D. BELL, D. D., WILL preach (D. V.) in the 50th-street Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject—Daniel [illegible].

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—The religious services of this institution will be held in their new chapel, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Singing by a choir of two hundred children.

AT DUANE M. E. CHURCH (HUDSON-ST., near Spring).—Preaching on SUNDAY by Rev. Joseph B. Wakeley, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—Corner of Downing-st. Rev. U. M. Fisk, of La Grange, N. Y., will supply the desk SUNDAY. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL PREACH in the Murray Hill Baptist Church, corner of Lexington-av. and 37th-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL preach in his church on 40th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*Monopoly in Religion.*

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL, 54TH-ST. AND 5TH-AV.—The Lecture on *The Church as the [illegible] of Christ*, with collections for the Hospital, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.

A CLEAR, SMOOTH SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION follows the use of HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. It removes black spots, pimples and all eruptions of the skin.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Comments of the Press on the War—Letter from Capt. Semmes.

Our European files last received furnish us the following interesting extracts:

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

DR. GWIN'S MANŒUVRES.

From the London News, March 11.

DR. GWIN, Ex-Senator from California is, we hear, once more on his way to Paris from Mexico—perhaps we should rather say from the Court of Mexico to the Court of the Tuileries. This personage, who is described by those who are acquainted with his career, as endowed with remarkable energy and assurance, had already visited Paris, as we were relating to our readers the other day, at an earlier crisis in the American war, when, to those who look at public affairs and events through the spectacles of prejudice and passion, the cause of the Federal Government appeared to be sinking, and the Southern Confederacy on the point of asserting, by victory, its right to European recognition as an independent and sovereign Power.

We are very far from attempting even to conjecture what connection there may have been in the Imperial mind between the recognition and triumph of the Southern Confederacy and the establishment of a Mexican empire, with a vast slice carved out of it for a French colony, under the administration of a seceded citizen of Tennessee and Ex-Senator from California. At all events, whatever may have been the dreams or plans founded on a forecast of events which were destined not to happen, it is enough now to remark that Dr. GWIN's second visit to Paris will hardly be so seasonable as his first. *To see is one thing; to foresee is another; and the Emperor Napoleon is at least a sufficiently clear observer of what is passing before his eyes to be well persuaded at the present moment that there is a time for all things, a time for adjourning and a time for abandoning Dr. Gwin.* The state of affairs within the limits of the Mexican Empire, or, more strictly speaking, of the French intervention, as disclosed by the last mail, is not of a nature to suggest to the Emperor NAPOLEON the prudence of extending the operation of his protectorate to the region which borders upon the loyal State of California. Nor is the condition of the Southern Confederacy, according to the latest advices, such as to recommend to any European Power the policy of recognition, or the possibility of setting up an Imperial and slave-owning alliance as a counterpoise to republican principles and institutions on the American continent. There is at present perhaps no more anxious subject of discussion in the Council of Ministers at the Tuileries than the ways and means of reinforcing Marshal BAZAINE, and at the same time withdrawing from Mexico without leaving the Emperor MAXIMILIAN too suddenly in the lurch, deranging the economies of M. FOULD, and provoking the ingenious malice of the Opposition in the Chamber to dangerous amendments and disturbing speeches.

For there can be no doubt that *the Mexican intervention is now felt and known by the best advisers of the Emperor Napoleon to be the grand blunder of his reign.* Without imitating the Historian of CÆSAR's passion for far-fetched analogies, and comparing the Moscow of the first Empire with the Mexico of the second, we can easily understand that every French statesman is now fully convinced that costly and distant expeditions, without glory or profit, for the purpose of setting foreign princes on thrones in the centre of a republican continent, are unanimously condemned by the nation that once conquered Europe, and paid in blood and tears for the triumphal arches which commemorated the conquest. The France of our day, satiated with glory and sick of the follies and miseries of war, is not to be diverted from the interests of peace and the recovery of lost liberties by pompous bulletins of victories in "Asia, Africa and America." Besides, it must not be forgotten that *any course of policy which ever so remotely threatens to bring France into collision with the United States of America, is opposed to all the traditions of Liberal France.* Hence the honest endeavors of our independent contemporaries on the other side of the Channel to persuade their American readers that, in spite of the establishment of the Mexican Empire by French arms, of the reception of Southern envoys at the Imperial Court, of the notorious and almost ostentatious attempts of the Imperial Government to seduce England into a recognition of the Confederacy, of the visits of Dr. GWIN, and of the fact that at this moment a Southern privateer launched from a French ship-yard, is only prevented by Federal vigilance from repeating the exploits of the *Alabama*, the heart of France is with the Federal cause.

THE EXHAUSTED CONFEDERATES—PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

From the London Times, March 11.

It becomes more evident with each succeeding operation that the Confederates, though still energetic in their resistance, are exhausted of the first necessary of war, a supply of men. The main army of Gen. LEE, though terribly outnumbered, has been hitherto maintained in discipline and courage by the genius of its commander. The men have been among the best of their respective States, who eagerly sought the opportunity of fighting under a popular chief in defence of the principal city of the Confederacy. The repeated victories which they have gained over the invading armies of the North have given them a confidence which even in this hour of general depression may enable them to gain further advantages. But the spirit which animates them, the discipline which strengthens them, the genius which guides them, are not to be found in the other armies of the South. The Georgians and Carolinians are, in comparison with the veterans of LEE, a mere militia; they have never received the care which has been bestowed on the army which defends Richmond, and they are probably very deficient in supplies. Everything indicates that Gen. BEAUREGARD, or whoever is in command of the Southern army in South Carolina, will be unable to offer a successful resistance to the march of SHERMAN. If, then, the latter decides upon crossing North Carolina, the capture of Wilmington may prove of the highest importance to him. In the hands of the Federals it may be made a base for military operations in the State, a place of retreat in case of any unforeseen check. In a short time we shall learn the course which Gen. SHERMAN has taken, but we cannot doubt that his aim will be to assist Gen. GRANT, either by a march toward Virginia, or by operations which will draw off a part of the Confederate armies.

It was expected that President LINCOLN would take occasion, on the commencement of his second term of office, to utter some conciliatory expressions with regard to the South. The temper of the Confederates and their disposition to listen to new overtures are not easy to determine. At Richmond, and wherever the influence of the Government and of the main army is paramount, nothing is to be met with but defiance; and it is wonderful how stubbornly the Confederates still maintain their policy and declare that they will have independence or continued war. But at a distance from the seat of Government and Congress, in districts where the confidence imparted by a strong and constantly victorious army does not exist, there may be a different feeling. How far this may be worked upon by the Federal Government will be discovered probably within the next few months. Even though the army of Gen. LEE may be able to maintain its position, the successes of Gen. SHERMAN will enable President LINCOLN to make the most of any disaffection which may exist in the States south of Virginia. Should the Confederate Government remain firm, should there be no renewal of the conference of Hampton Roads, the Northern Government will probably endeavour to draw back the States singly to its authority by negotiations with each one separately. The success of any such attempt must mainly depend on the conditions which President LINCOLN is willing to make with those who acknowledge his authority. Should any great military advantage be gained in Virginia the Confederate Government may perhaps be less firm in purpose, but if Gen. LEE maintains his position the political action of the Northern President will probably be directed to the Legislatures and people of the individual States, and to these he may show himself more conciliatory than to the Cabinet and Congress of Richmond.

AFTER THE WAR.

From the London Army & Navy Gazette, March.

"How long is this dreadful war to go on?" "When will this weary war be over?" We have all heard these questions, and many like them, asked once a week for the last four years. Some there were who answered to serious questioners that it might last five or six years; and others, who knew nothing, and did not reason about what they knew, replied that it would never end till the South acquired its independence—meaning thereby its separate existence, acknowledged by the North. Well, the end is not yet, but it is very close at hand; and although the old Union may be gone forever out of the list of possible entities, there can be no doubt of there being a horrid phœnix in embryo amid the ashes reddened with blood, where the old American fowl tore itself to death. The people who insisted that the North never could conquer—who believed in the physical force of blockade-running, in sympathy, and speeches, are now in mortal terror, just as unworthy as were their exulting expectations. But we believe there is some ground for their fears. The result of this war will place constitutional monarchy and guaranteed rights face to face with the most formidable foe they can encounter—a democracy ruled by an elective tyrant, and in which the Democrats have yielded all rights to a despot, who must, nevertheless, be the master of their passions. Strictly speaking, the *tyrannus* of the American people is not so abject an instrument in the hands of the people as the ancient executive were, because his limited tenure of office is protected against revolutionary overthrow by the nature of the Constitution; but the American Constitution is a changeling, and no one can say what form of government may come out of the bloody swaddling clothes in which Mr. LINCOLN, Mr. SEWARD, Mr. DAVIS and Mr. [illegible], with a whole array of armies, Generals and politicians, have been nursing the issue of force and rebellion. On the American continent there is at this moment a great country which is administered by the representative of limited monarchy. There is also a new empire, created out of the *débris* of a new republic, ruled by the representative of divine right. As creeds are most opposed which differ but little [illegible], so political systems are most antagonistic where the differences of principal are most minute. It is likely that the Americans of the North dislike the British system more than they dislike the Austrian, and that any vindication of the Monroe doctrine will be in our direction first, instead of that of Mexico.

THE CONSEQUENCES OF A SINGLE MISCALCULATION.

From the Manchester Guardian, March 11.

The truth appears to be that the whole of the privations and humiliations which have fallen so thickly on the Confederacy of late *are the consequence of a single defeat or miscalculation.* When Gens. HOOD and SHERMAN ceased to confront each other in the north of Alabama, and took different directions, each exposed the cause entrusted to him to very considerable risk. The further that they separated from each other the more uncertain did it become who would draw the prize. It was with the defeat of Gen. HOOD before Nashville that the Confederate reverse began, and all that has happened since is but the strategical sequence of that disaster. Had the Confederates been victorious in that battle, it would have been necessary for Gen. SHERMAN to retrace his steps, in order to save any remnant of the Northern conquests in Tennessee and Kentucky, and he would have been fortunate if he had been able to make good his retreat. The fortune of war being otherwise, he was secure of being unopposed by any equal force until the Confederate Government had gone through the laborious operation of bringing together a portion of Gen. HOOD's army and the garrisons of Savannah, Charleston, and Wilmington, in order to arrest his further progress northward. The necessity of collecting these scattered elements of force has entailed on the Confederates many painful experiences which have exercised a depressing influence on the spirit of their friends, without apparently producing any effect on their own resolution. Their situation is similar in kind to that in which they were placed in the early days of the war, after the fall of Fort Donelson and some other simultaneous Federal successes, they were compelled reluctantly to acknowledge that they had stretched their arms too far. In that instance it was not found that they understood themselves to be beaten when they came to be attacked within the comparatively narrow lines to which they had withdrawn, and we are mistaken if they do not make more than one effort to sustain the reputation they have earned before they now admit that they have any cause for despondency.

A TORY VIEW.

From the London Herald, March 11.

Actually to conquer the country, if the country chooses to fight to the death, is simply impossible. No army that could keep on foot could prevent swarms of guerrillas from overrunning the land, cutting off escorts, assailing Northern settlers, and burning their homes over their heads, hanging on the skirts of armies, tearing up railroads, and making it utterly hopeless for the victors to make any use of their conquest. And, considering the character of the Southerners we have no doubt that if their armies were crushed in the field, and the victory of the North were what it would call complete, the war would be continued in this way until the invaders abandoned the country in despair. But a state of guerrilla warfare, with its cruel incidents of murder and ravage on one side, judicial assassinations and military executions on the other, is almost worse than subjugation; and to avert the alternative, any sacrifices, any losses, are cheap indeed. And at the present moment it seems clear that the South has it in her power, by one crowning sacrifice, to make her independence secure. The armies on either side are probably much weaker than we have been taught to believe; and a reinforcement of 100,000 men would probably turn the scale finally in favor of the South—*even if these men were negroes. Recent events seem to prove that the Confederacy can raise no fresh army of white men;* and that, if she would bring the war to a speedy and successful close, she must resort to her vast reserve of blacks. Recent declarations from the North show that submission involves emancipation; and a Northern occupation, unaccompanied by submission, involves it yet more certainly. The Southern army, the *élite* of the people, and the best and wisest men everywhere, are prepared to sacrifice slavery to independence. The most sluggish and selfish must now be aware that the choice is no longer between independence and slavery, but between emancipation by enlistment and emancipation by conquest. The crisis is so momentous and so pressing that the determination can hardly be delayed, and we may expect by any mail to hear that the Southern States have determined, by making soldiers of their slaves, to make them freemen.

LETTER FROM CAPT. SEMMES.

The following letter from Capt. (now Admiral) SEMMES, written to a friend in England, is published in the London papers:

ALEXANDRIA, LA., Dec. 7, 1864.

MY DEAR ——:—You perceive that I am not yet at home, after more than two months of wayfaring. You heard of me from Brownsville, Texas. From this place I have traveled all the way hither by coach and railway, and arrived nearly a week ago. My journey thus far has been in every way satisfactory, my only inconvenience being that I was not master of my own person—that was forced to become public property. All the towns on the roadside turned out to meet me; some with formal addresses, to which I was obliged to reply, and all with demonstrations, not of kindness only, but of apparently real affection. My name and that of the *Alabama*, which seemed to be known by every woman and child in the country, were the "Open Sesame" that unlocked all doors and hearts. Hotel-keepers refused to receive payment of their bills, and my way was franked in the coaches and in the railways. This was all very gratifying to me personally, but I was still more gratified at the temper and disposition of the people with reference to the war. Never was a people more united in its resolution to be free. All the burdens imposed by the war are borne, not only without murmur or complaint, but cheerfully. The man gives freely of his substance to the Government, and lays down his life, if need be, in the battle-field, intrusting his fame to posterity; and the women yields to the grim-visaged monster her husband, father, son and brother, with the resignation and faith of a martyr. Glorious, glorious woman.

The State of Texas, through which for the most part I have been traveling, has not only not felt the ill effects of the war, but has even prospered by it. The enemy attempted an invasion of it at two points, but was beaten at both and driven back with disaster, and has not since renewed the attempt, nor is he likely to do so during the remainder of the war, as he is concentrating all his forces for the campaigns in Virginia and Georgia, having vainly imagined that if he could capture Atlanta and Richmond the war would be at an end; the fact being that even Richmond is of no more importance to us than any other frontier town. You will see this when I tell you that we are not now dependent, as we were in the beginning of the war, upon two or three points, (of which Richmond was one,) for the production of arms and other material of war, but that these necessary articles are produced all over the country, and that the production of them is annually increasing. The State of Texas alone has within her limits all the materials, and is fast getting the appliances for equipping and maintaining armies; and when you reflect that she has three times as much territory as the Empire of France, and that countless herds of horses and beef cattle wander over her boundless prairies, you can well imagine with what contempt this warlike people regard the insane threat of subjugation. If our armies were driven to-morrow across the Mississippi River, we could still fight the enemy for a century to come in Texas alone. So, dismiss all your fears, my friend. Our independence is an accomplished fact, let the war continue as long as the Yankee pleases, and with what varying results it may.

One of the most frequent questions asked me on my journey has been as to the disposition of England toward us. I found a good deal of ignorance and some prejudice among my countrymen on this subject, and one of my most pleasing duties has been to set them right upon it. And when they have learned, as they always did from me, that nine-tenths of the English people are not only our fast friends, but are warm admirers, great indeed was the rejoicing.

"I have had the anticipated pleasure of meeting my son, Maj. SEMMES, here. He has had the good fortune to see a great deal of active service in the field, having been in eleven battles and some forty skirmishes. I was proud to hear from all quarters such good accounts of him. All being quiet here just now, he has obtained a furlough, and will go home with me to visit his mother and sisters.

"It may be a long time before you hear from me again, as the enemy is pressing the blockade of Wilmington, with great vigor, and indeed, may even capture it. Yours,

"R. SEMMES."

THE INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

INTERESTING DETAILS OF LAYING THE LINE—DIFFICULTIES WITH THE NATIVES.

As the direct telegraph line to India is now open, an account of the undertaking will be read with interest. The following extracts are from a long description published by several of the London papers of March 10:

THE MANUFACTURE OF THE CABLE.

"The idea of connecting England with her Indian colonies is as old as the science of telegraphy. The Red Sea cable, from imperfect manufacture and careless submersion, became utterly useless in a few months, and the confidence of the Government in the feasibility of an Anglo-Indian telegraph was thus much shaken. It was not until after the return of the Red Sea repairing expedition of 1862, under Sir C. BRIGHT, that the Government would consent to favor any scheme for securing telegraphic communication with India. At the latter end of 1862, the late Col. P. STEWART, R. E., returned from a special mission to Persia with reference to the establishment of a line of telegraph via the Mekran Coast, the Persian Gulf and the Turkish dominions. His report was considered so satisfactory to the Government that it was at once decided to commence the line, and Col. STEWART was appointed to superintend the whole scheme on behalf of the Government. Sir CHARLES BRIGHT and Mr. L. CLARK were appointed as engineers and electricians, under whose sole superintendence the line was to be manufactured, conveyed to its destination, and finally laid. The construction of the cable differed considerably from that of any other cable hitherto manufactured. The conducting wire, instead of being composed of a strand of seven small wires, was constructed of four segments drawn into a hollow copper tube, so as to all appearance to form a solid wire. This method comprises all the advantages of the "strand" wire, with a saving of 20 per cent. in conductivity for wires of equal diameter over the strand wire. This conductor was coated by the Gutta Percha Company with four layers of gutta percha, by which a degree of insulation was obtained for the "core" far exceeding that of any other submarine wire hitherto constructed. The core was then transferred to Mr. HENLEY's works at North Woolwich, where it was covered with a wet hemp serving to form a bed for the iron wires subsequently to be laid on and to render any slight fault in the gutta percha conspicuous to the engineers. This served "core" was again inclosed in a spiral sheath of galvanized iron wires twelve in number, and of No. 7 gauge, which gave the insulated wire a covering capable of resisting a tensile strain of about eight tons. As a further protection against the decay of the iron wires when submerged (in addition to their galvanization,) the whole cable was twice served with yarn, and twice covered with a coating of a patent bituminous compound invented by Messrs. BRIGHT and CLARK, which formed a most effective protection against corrosion—the real destroyer of submarine cables. The manufacture of the cable was commenced in February, 1863, and the total length of 1,500 statute miles completed by the middle of October of the same year.

CONVEYING THE CABLE.

It may be easily imagined that the conveyance of the cable, weighing, as it did, nearly 6,000 tons, from England to its destination—a distance of some 15,000 miles—was not among the least of the difficulties to be overcome during this enterprise. Six ships were selected for this purpose, each being fitted with three water-tight iron tanks, in which the cable, from the time of its shipment to its arrival in India, could be kept constantly submerged. The ships left England as they were loaded; the first started in the middle of August, and the rest at intervals of a few weeks, until the 4th of December, when the last vessel sailed from Plymouth.

THE FIRST STATION.

Gwadur, the first station on this submarine line, is a small Beloochee town, erected on a sandy isthmus, between two very lofty and precipitous ranges of sandstone hills. It is now in the possession of the Imaum of Muscat, though his title to it is disputed by nearly all the neighboring chiefs. The water in the bay was very shallow, so that the vessels could not approach nearer than three miles from the shore. The landing of the end was not, therefore, an easy matter. By coiling, however, a portion of the cable on the deck of the gunboat, and the rest in the paddle-box boats of the *Zenobia*, the shore end was landed on the 4th of February. At 9 P. M., the same evening, the *Zenobia*, having taken the *Kirkham* in tow, steamed out of the bay, and the latter ship commenced paying out the cable toward Ras Jask, skirting close along the mountainous cliffs which bound the Mechran coast.

AMONG THE ARABS.

Early on the forenoon of the 8th the expedition anchored off Ras Jask for a few hours, in order to insure arriving off Mussowdom by daylight of the 9th. At 9 P. M. the ships again got under weigh, and stood directly south across the narrow entrance to the Persian Gulf for Cape Mussowdom. By daylight on the morning of the 9th the lofty mountains of the Arabian coast could be seen towering high above the morning mist, apparently close to the ships, but in reality the highest (upward of 10,000 feet) being situated many miles in the interior. The ships continued to approach the land, but no opening in what appeared to be an unbroken line of cliffs was visible, until within hardly more than 100 yards of the face of the shore, the narrow entrance to Maleolus Inlet came in sight. After passing through a natural portal the ships of the squadron steamed up the inlet, inclosed and hemmed in on all sides by lofty and precipitous walls several thousand feet in height, the points of land overlapping each other, so as to form a series of lakes, which might vie with the wildest parts of the Highlands in savage beauty. As the vessels proceeded shotted guns were fired, alike to inform the Arabs of our approach, and to let them know that the ships were not defenceless. Nothing could exceed the strange effect of these artillery discharges; reverberating from rock to rock with the sound of thunder, each gun seemed magnified by the echo into a broadside. About noon the vessels arrived at the head of the inlet, and the water being very deep, anchored within a short distance of the shore, and several days were occupied in selecting a suitable place for the erection of the tents for the temporary station. On the 12th of February the end was landed, and electrical communication opened with Gwadur, distant (by cable) 370 miles. The line proved to be in splendid order, and capable of transmitting messages at the rate of twenty-five words a minute, a speed quite unprecedented in a submarine cable of such length.

"COMING TO TERMS" WITH THE SHEIKS.

On the 1st March two ships in tow of the *Zenobia* and *Semiramis* sailed from Bombay for the Persian Gulf, and arrived at Mussowdom on the 10th, when the whole squadron proceeded to Elphinstone Inlet, on the opposite side of Cape Mussowdom, being only separated from Maleolus Inlet by a narrow range of mountains. The small basin in which the squadron anchored was apparently completely land-locked and surrounded by precipitous cliffs rising direct from the water to a height of from 2,000 to 3,000 feet. The aspect of the place accorded well with the known character of its inhabitants, who are wild and savage in the extreme. These intricate and tortuous passages, running as they do into the very centre of the mountain fastnesses, are indeed well calculated to shelter and protect the desperate hordes of pirates who inhabited them a few years ago under the chief of Ras el Kymer, the Sultan BEN NUGGER. What the inhabitants were then so they are now in disposition. They are no longer open pirates, because piracy does not pay. The unremitting vigilance of the Indian navy ships has rendered that occupation even more precarious than the uncertain pearl fishery. But they are truculent and fierce, and, following out their old traditions, would always rather bully for an advantage than obtain it in any other way. With these people Col. STEWART and Col. DISBROWE had no small difficulty in coming to terms. The just but occasionally ineffectual policy of conciliation was tried, and all the sheiks invited to be on board the *Coromandel*, and presents made to them of such trinkets as such people value most. There was always a very liberal attendance at these native conversaziones, and every excuse was adopted by those who profited by them to renew them. The number of sheiks and chief men that made their appearance was quite remarkable. By some it was suspected that the whole population were sheiks, until it was discovered that the legitimate sheik, after having undergone his audience and received his present, would go away and send one of his boatmen dressed up in his clothes, to personate another sheik. This novel method of creating an aristocracy was profitable for some time. The negotiations with the Arabs, though of the most amicable nature, were not sufficiently satisfactory to induce an implicit confidence in them, so the station was removed to Elphinstone Island, about three-quarters of a mile from the shore, and two armed hulks, the *Euphrates* and the *Constance*, as well as the gunboat *Clyde*, where left for the protection of the Government staff engaged in working the station. There was a considerable delay at Elphinstone's Inlet, owing to the *Zenobia* and *Semiramis* having to go to Bassadore, the opposite shore, for coal. In the meantime the squadron was joined by Her Majesty's ship *Victoria* and Her Majesty's ship *Dalhousie*, increasing the little fleet to ten ships, a most imposing force to the Arabs, who undoubtedly had never seen so many ships together in their lives. On the 13th of March, the short line of cable from the island to the mainland was laid, and the communication established direct between the station and Gwadur. On the 16th, a second short line was laid alongside of the first one, so as to have a double line in case of accident, from wearing on the rocks. At length all the arrangements were completed, and on the coming of March 18, the expedition started for Bushire.

NATURAL DIFFICULTIES.

By daylight, in the morning of the 19th of March, the high land behind the Island of Kishim, on the Persian coast, was visible, and a line of barren, dreary-looking hills enough they appeared to be, and by noon the *Assaye* was seen anchored some few miles off Linga. Having learned by signal that the *Semiramis* had not finished coaling at Bassadore, the *Coromandel* steamed in and took her in tow. At 1:30 P. M. the whole of the ninety-two miles of cable in the fore tank having been paid out, the change was made from the fore to the after coil. The ship's speed was reduced, and this (one of the most dangerous operations of the undertaking) was successfully accomplished. As the afternoon advanced a strong head wind from the northwest sprung up, which brought down the speed of the ship to about two knots, and at length to one knot, and, so threatening did the weather appear, that at one time it was almost feared it would be necessary to cut and buoy the line. However, as night fell the wind died away almost to a calm, and the ships resumed their previous speed of about five knots. During the night the electrician, Mr. LAWS, was much embarrassed in his tests by what are termed "earth currents," that is, the difference in the electrical tension of the earth's electricity at the two ends of the line, which causes a current to circulate through the cable. The direction of these currents changed very frequently during the night, and on signalling to Mussowdom it was ascertained that a very severe thunder-storm was raging at the latter place. This natural electrical phenomenon, however, was not the only one which embarrassed the tests applied to the cable during submersion. The very fact of the cable being coiled horizontally in the holds of the ships, and consequently at an acute angle with the directive magnetic force of the earth, caused currents of induced magneto-electricity to circulate through the line as the vessel rolled. These very considerably interfered with the tests applied for ascertaining the conductivity of the copper wire. The phenomenon, though not generally known, had been observed before. It was noticed in the laying of the last Red Sea line, and Mr. J. E. WOODS instituted a series of experiments on these induced electric currents during the voyage of the *Assaye* round the Cape, with the object of determining the intensity of the earth's magnetism in different parts of the South Atlantic Ocean. At 12 P. M., on the morning of the 20th March, the change from the after to the main coil was most successfully accomplished and the *Tweed* continued paying out from her largest tank at an increased speed during the day, skirting along the Persian coast in about thirty fathoms water.

A SURPRISE.

On the 27th March the ships were within about 20 miles of Fao, and began to feel the tremendous effects of the currents of fresh water discharged into the Gulf from the Euphrates and Tigris. The vessels were going by log over 5½ knots, but by the speed of the cable were only going 2½ knots, which showed a fresh water surface current of four miles an hour. At 3:30 P. M., when within about seven miles of the shore, the water became so shoal that it was deemed advisable to anchor for the night, having paid out 150 miles of cable from Bushire. At daylight on the morning of the 28th March those unacquainted with the place were astonished to find no land in sight. The water was extremely shallow, and the muddy waters of the great rivers swept past with most astonishing velocity, but not a vestige of land was in sight—for in truth there was none within fifty miles that deserved the name. That is, there was nothing within that distance raised six inches above high water mark. A very cursory examination was sufficient to convince Sir CHARLES BRIGHT that landing a cable over such a mud flat and in such a rapid tideway would be a matter of great difficulty. No ship in the squadron could go within five miles of the shore, and even with the advantage of high water, no boat would float within a mile of high tide mark, and after all these difficulties the cable would have to be dragged a distance of four miles over a flat of thin pasty mud, covered at high water, before the floating station in the river could be reached. A slight accident which occurred to the cable, about 90 miles from the terminus, which occupied nearly a week in repair, allowed ample time for the completion of this part of the work. At leisure the necessary length of cable for crossing the mud flat was cut into pieces of about a mile in length, shipped on board the flat steamer *Comet*, and sent round to the river, and were then dragged by sheer force through the mud to their place by about 500 Arabs. The different lengths were then spliced together, and the communication completed between the floating station at Fao and the shore at Khore Abdallah.

DANGERS OF MUD.

It now only remained to land the end of the cable from the *Assaye* to complete the line from Bombay to Barroda. This was, however, a work of no ordinary difficulty owing to the shallowness of the water and the depth and softness of the mud, as already mentioned. On the 4th of April, everything being in readiness, the *Amberwitch* having taken a quantity of cable on board, steamed in as near as her draught of water would allow her to go to the shore (about five miles.) About five miles of cable, weighing some twenty tons, was then distributed among ten of the largest boats belonging to the fleet, and early on the morning of the 5th of April the long floating procession started from the *Amberwitch* toward the shore. When about four miles of cable had been paid out, and the boats were about one mile from the Sumfiend bank, which was dignified by the name of the shore, the boats grounded. Though there was very little water, there was a great depth of mud, of about the consistency of cream. There was no use in hesitation, the cable must be landed at any risk, so Sir CHARLES BRIGHT set an example to his staff and the men, and was the first to get out of the boat and stand up to his waist in mud, an example which was followed by all the officers and men, upward of a hundred in number, who were all soon wallowing in the soft-yielding slush up to their chests, but still dragging the end of the cable with them. The progress through such a material was necessarily slow—half swimming, half wading. It was impossible to rest for a moment, without hopelessly sinking below the surface, yet no one thought of abandoning the cable. Though it was only 2 o'clock when the party left the boats, and the mud-bank to be traversed was little over a mile, it was nearly dark before the last of the party reached the shore. All were grimed with mud, and nineteen out of twenty were nearly naked, having lost or abandoned almost every article of clothing in the struggle to reach the shore. But in spite of obstacles the cable had been landed, and that at least was some consolation. But the troubles of the landing party were not yet over, for it was found that the ships of the expedition, which were waiting to receive them in the Tigris, were lying at the other side of a mud-bank, only a little less fluid than that which had just been passed, and four miles in extent. To make matters better, a thunderstorm truly tropical in its violence, was raging, and the tide which washes the banks was rapidly rising. The party, however, made a dash for it, and all succeeded in reaching the ships with the exception of one of the LASCARS, who was overwhelmed by the mud and the tide, and sank before assistance could be afforded. The remainder of the party were much exhausted, some few so much so that they had to be carried by their companions.

THE LAST OBSTACLE.

Though the line was landed it was many days before the electrical communication was completed between the floating station in the river Tigris, for the four miles of cable necessary for the purpose had to be dragged through the mud by the sheer force of 500 or 600 Arabs. The line was now completed from the Indian system of telegraphs to the mouth of the Euphrates and Tigris, a distance of over 1000 miles of submarine cable; and the land lines from the mouth of the Tigris to Bagdad, and from Bagdad, through the wilds of Mesopotamia, over the site of the ancient city of Nineveh, and thence on to Aleppo and Constantinople, had also been finished; but it was still found impossible to open the line throughout. A dispute had unfortunately arisen between the Turks and the Montific tribe of Arabs, who occupy a portion of the territory between the head of the Persian Gulf and Bagdad, which led to the interruption of about 160 miles of the line. The dispute was not settled until the hot weather commenced, and thus the line remained in an incomplete state until last week.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

—One of the most interesting examples of *bizarrerie*, lately deposited in the South Kensington Museum, is a Missal, the binding of which is formed of gold plates, decorated with rubies and translucent enamel; presumed to have been the property of HENRIETTA MARIA. On one side is represented, by little figures in alto-relief, the birth of Eve in Paradise, on the other what is supposed to show the Fountain of Immortal Life, with figures drinking from it. The work is of French origin, *circa* 1650, and cost the museum £700. Another example of similar character is a circular jewel, formed of gold with precious stones, and elaborately enameled; this is lent by Mr. GLADSTONE. There is also an *aigrette* mounted with gold, and bearing enameled figures of Venus and two Cupids; this specimen has three pendent jewels. In the case containing these articles, which is at present in the north court of the museum, west of the model of St. Peter's, Rome, will be found the elaborate rosary belonging to Col. Cumming; each bead of this work is made to open, and the hollow spaces within are literally fitted up with figures and accessories of enamel, jewels and gold.

—The contents of a letter from Mr. Thayer, communicated to us, (*Athenæum*,) will have interest for all who concern themselves with the facts of Beethoven's life. This is the American gentleman, it need hardly be told, who visited England a few years ago for the purpose of collecting materials, a task, as he says, entered on by himself in 1846. Mr. Thayer at last considers his researches as completed by information he has only recently obtained in the Lower Rhine Land. He now intends shortly to publish his work, at first, in a German translation, with "a view to the criticism, hints, and corrections which such publication will call forth;" subsequently, in its original English form, subject to revision so obtained.

—An amusing book has lately been published by M. Hetzel, in Paris, "Joseph, Carle, and Horace Vernet," being a biography of these three generations of clever artists, with their letters, &c. Joseph's notes form a complete diary, containing his daily expenses, and the price he received for his works, and is most interesting, as it gives a perfect picture of the life of a French artist in the reign of Louis XV. Horace's correspondence is still more entertaining; his letters are dated from Rome, St. Petersburgh, Berlin, Constantinople, Algeria, Egypt, Syria, and the Crimea, and contain lively descriptions of all those various countries, touched up with the keen perception of a witty artist. His description of Russia is particularly amusing.

—Messrs. Chapman & Hall, London, have in active preparation a new edition of Mr. Robert Browning's poetical works, in three volumes; Mr. Owen Meredith's poetical works, a collected edition, in two volumes; a *History of Florence*, by Thomas Adolphus Trollope; *"Crumbs from a Sportsman's Table,"* by Charles Clarke, author of *Charlie Thornhill* and other recent works of fiction; *Scenes of Wonder and Curiosity in California*, by J. M. Hutchings, with above one hundred illustrations; and *Practical Lessons in Hunting and Sporting*, by Scrutator.

—A correspondent, "W. M. B.," reminds us (*Athenæum*) that the British Museum possesses a wax mask of Oliver Cromwell, and adds, "Is it likely that this is a portion of the effigy that Charles the Second hauled out of Westminster Abbey?"—we may say, by way of return for the honorable burial that was awarded to his own father among his predecessors at Windsor—a sort of return which embraced even the expulsion of the bones of the great Protector's mother.

—Messrs. John Maxwell & Co., London, are prepared to publish a new novel by Lieut.-Col. H. R. Addison, entitled *Behind the Curtain*, in 3 vols.; a new work by Sir C. F. Lascelles Wraxall, Bart., in 2 vols., entitled *The Second Empire*; also, *Left to the World*, by the author of *Lost Letters, &c.*, 3 vols.; *Pages in Waiting*, by Mr. Edmund Yates, author of *Broken Barriers, &c.*, 1 vol.; and *Grace Clifford*, by Bouverie Pigott, 3 vols.

—At a sale in the Rooms, Rue Drouot in Paris, the celebrated painting of the "Assassination of the Bishop of Liege," by Eugene Delacroix, was sold for 35,000 francs. The "Death of Ophelia," in pencil, by the same painter, brought 2,020 francs; and "St. Louis at the Bridge of Taillebourg," in water-colors, fetched 3,100 francs. Some copper-plates, engraved by Eugene Delacroix himself, were likewise sold, the whole producing 48,600 francs.

—The exhibition of the fine series of drawings by the late Charles Winston, illustrative of the art of painting in glass during the middle ages, under the auspices of the Archæological Institute, will open in the rooms of the Arundel Society, on March 27, and will continue for a fortnight. On March 29 a discourse on the examples exhibited, will be delivered by Mr. Gambier Parry, who has devoted much attention to the subject.

—The management of the Théâtre de la Monnaie, at Brussels, encouraged by the success of M. Gounod's "Mireille," given at Ghent, has made arrangements with Madame Ristori, M. Legouvé and M. Gounod, and "Les Deux Reines" is to be brought forward in the Belgian capital. The English version of "Le Médecin" is advertised to be produced at Covent Garden Theatre.

—The British *Newspaper Directory* of the present year states that there are 1,271 newspapers published in the United Kingdom. Of these 944 are published in England, 41 in Wales, 140 in Scotland, 132 in Ireland, and 14 in the British isles. Of daily newspapers, 48 are published in England, 11 in Wales, 12 in Scotland, 12 in Ireland, and 1 in the British isles. The number of magazines, including quarterlies, is 554, of which 208 are of a religious nature.

—Mr. Elmore's contribution to the Royal Academy Exhibition, has a subject supplied by the gambling tables at Baden—at the Kursaal. One of the most important incidents in this work is the temptation by a man, of a young woman, who, having lost her money, is in a position to receive the assistance he proffers. The effect outside the room is moonlight.

—The Astronomer-Royal has undertaken to deliver, under the sanction of the Science and Art Department, a course of three lectures on "Magnetical Errors, Compensations and Corrections, with Special Reference to Iron Ships and their Compasses." These important lectures will be delivered in the Old Lecture Theatre of the South Kensington Museum, on Thursdays, March 9, 16 and 23.

—Hatchette & Co. have brought out a fifth and enlarged edition of *Lettres sur la Constitution de 1852*. The opening of the session, the meeting of Parliament, and the late speeches of Messrs. Bright and Gladstone on electoral reform, give a new interest to this commentary on the political institutions of France, as compared with those of England.

—Among other engagements mentioned as having been made by Mr. Gye for his coming season is that of Signora Galetti, a lady of whom great accounts are current. Mr. Gye is said, in the *Gazette Musicale*, to have also engaged Signor Pancani, a tenor. A new tenor, Signor Corsi, a brother to the not-forgotten baritone, is about to appear at the Italian Opera in Paris.

—The new domestic chapel of the Palais de l'Elysée has just been completed, and is a perfect gem of artistic decoration. Though the proportions are extremely small, yet by judicious architectural contrivances the interior seems much larger than it really is. The altar is composed of the rarest marbles, and the vaulted roof is most elaborately painted.

—The Emperor has already settled how the profits which may accrue from the sale of his *Histoire de Jules César* are to be divided. It is said his will directs that they are to be shared between M. Maury, Commander Hoffelt, M. Pietri, Capt. Reffye, and the heirs of M. Mocquard.

—Messrs. Bradbury & Evans will issue in a few days, in one large volume, Mr. Charles Knight's *School History of England*. The third and concluding volume of *My Diary North and South*, by W. H. Russell, LL.D., has been issued by this firm during the week, under the title of *Canada: Its Defences, Condition and Resources*.

—A very important work will shortly appear at the house of Didier, called *Le Christianisme et le Libre Examen*, by Dr. Mary, a fictitious name assumed, it is said, by one of the most distinguished men of the age in France, well known, especially by his literary productions.

—Her Majesty and his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales have been pleased to accept copies of Mr. Stuart's *Explorations in Australia*. The author, it will be remembered, has opened up a valuable country in North Australia, which will henceforth be known as "Alexandra Land."

—Dr. Eysell, of Rinteln, has received the gold medal for art and science from the King of Prussia, and the silver medal for art and science from the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, for his "History of Joan of Arc."

—Dentu has on sale a complete collection of the letters, circular letters, pastoral instructions, and charges of the bishops and archbishops of France, called "L'Encyclique et les Évêques de France."

—The Pope has requested Lord Talbot de Malahide to act as Pontifical Commissioner at the Dublin Exhibition. Rome will contribute many works of art to the exhibition, sculpture and mosaics being specially cared for.

—It is said that Herr Carl Mendelssohn-Bartholdy intends to write the life of his father. Death has already swept away the possessors of much valuable material, especially as concerns his early visits to England.

—The "Alpenkönig," Prof. Peter Thurwieser, one of the first Semitic scholars of Germany, and one of the most daring of Alpine climbers, whence his sobriquet, died recently at Salzburg, in his 80th year.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 25, 1865.

Amount	Security	Price
$22,000	U. S. 6s, '81. C.	105¾
50,000	do	105
50,000	do	104¾
1,000	do	104½
10,000	U. S. 6s,5-20s R.	104¾
1,000	U.S.6s,5-20s..C	105
45,000	do	105¼
6,000	U. S. 5-20s. New Issue	105¼
54,000	do....c	105⅜
85,000	U.S.5s.10-40s. C.	91⅜
3,000	U.S. 6s.1Yr.Cer.	97⅞
1,000	Brook'n Park L.	85
6,000	Mo. State 6s	66
1,000	Mo. 6s, issued to H.&St.J.R.	74
20,000	Ohio & Miss. C.	21⅛
20,000	do	21⅜
10,000	Erie 4th M	93
3,000	Hud. R. 1st M.	100
8,000	Mich. Cen. 8's, New Loan	118
2,000	Al. & T.H. 1st M.	90
3,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	102
10,000	McG. & W. 1st.	71¼
1,000	Am. Gold....c	157
15,000	do....s30	155
50,000	do....c	156
10,000	do....s30	154¾
15	B'k of Commerce	101
100	Cen. National B'k	100
68	Fourth Nat Bank	90½
350	Mariposa Min	11½
200	do	11¼
25	Man. Gas. Co	185
200	Canton Co	30
50	Del.& H. C. Co	145
150	Cumb. Coal Pr	35¼
1350	do	35
100	do	34½
100	Quick. Min. Co.b30	62
200	do	61
1000	do	60
200	do....b30	60
400	do	59¾
1000	do	59½
200	Wyom. V. Coal	49
500	Nic. Transit Co	5
10	N. Y. Cen. R.	91½
100	do	90½
100	do....s10	90⅜
200	do	90½
1400	do	90⅜
1000	do....s10	90¼
100	Al. & T. H. Pr.	[illegible]
20	Al. & T. H. R.	27
100	Chic. & Alt. Pref.	85¼
235	Erie Railway	56
100	do....b30	56
100	do	55¾
1050	do	55½
200	do	55¾
100	do....s10	55⅜
100	do....s10	55
20	Erie R. Pref.	80
100	do	78
600	Hudson R. R.	101½
100	do	101
100	do....s10	101
100	do	101¼
200	do	101⅜
200	do....s30	100¾
800	Reading R....s5	96
2000	do	96
500	do....b30	96
100	do	95⅞
500	do	95⅜
200	Mich. Cen. R.	97
100	do....b10	97
150	do	96⅞
800	Mich. S. & N. I.	55
100	do	55¼
100	Ill. Cen. R.	99
200	do	99¼
200	do....s60	98
500	do	99½
550	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	83⅛
200	do	83½
500	do	83
5	Chi. & N. W. R.	25
100	do....s30	23
200	do	23
100	do	23¼
150	do	23⅜
100	do	24
800	do	23¾
800	do....b30	24
120	C. & N. W. Pr.	51
400	do	50¾
200	do	50½
200	do	50¼
1000	Chic. & R. I.	88
300	do	87⅞
200	do	87½
300	do....b10	88
100	Chic., B. & Q. R.	102
150	Mil. & P. Du C. R.	32
100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	81½
100	do	81
200	do	81¼
500	do	81⅛
300	do....s10	81½
100	do....b30	81⅝

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

Amount	Security	Price
100	N. Y. Cen. R....b3	89¾
100	Erie Railway....s3	54
300	do....c	54¾
200	do	54¾
200	do....s3	54¼
300	do....c	54⅜
100	do	54½
600	do....s3	54¾
200	do	54⅝
100	do....b3	54½
100	do	54⅜
100	do	54¼
400	do....s3	54¾
1000	do....c	55
100	do	54⅞
300	Canton Co.	29
200	Hudson R. R.	100
200	do	99⅞
100	do....s3	99
100	do	99¼
600	do	99
300	do	99
400	Reading R.	93¾
200	do....s3	93½
100	do	93
100	Cum. Coal Co.	34
100	do....s3	34
200	Quick. Min. Co.	60¼
200	do	60½
100	M. S. & N. I.	55
100	do	52¾
200	do....s3	52½
100	do	52
100	do....b3	52
200	do....b10	51½
100	do	51⅞
200	do....b3	51¾
100	do	51½
100	C. & N. W. Pr.	49½
300	do	49¼
100	do	49⅜
100	Chic. & R. I. R....b3	87
100	do	87
100	do....c	87⅛
300	do	87⅜
100	do....s3	87¼
100	do....c	87¼
100	do....s3	87⅛
100	do	87⅜
100	P., Ft. W. & C.	84
100	do	81
100	do....c	81½
100	do	81¼
100	do....c	81½
200	Mar. Min. Co.	11½

SATURDAY, March 25—P. M.

The Gold Room ranged higher through the day than on Friday, but the speculation was feverish, and the rally in the rate not very decided nor well supported. The sales ranged 157¼ [illegible] ⅌ cent. There is little or no Export demand. The Customs demand for the week something over a million of dollars. The disbursements of Gold Interest from the Treasury Office are light, and will continue so until the payments on the May coupon of the 5-20s. These will amount at all the Treasury Offices to $17,500,000. The Shipments of Specie, of all sorts, by the day's steamers, are $147,400, and for the whole week $164,440.

The recovery in the Railways at the Stock Exchange from the panic prices of Thursday and Friday morning, was again felt at the Board to-day, though the highest figures fell off on the breaking up of the Board. At a later hour on the Street prices were again firm and closed about as follows compared with Friday afternoon when the rally was first felt. Government Stocks steady in price through the day and in brisk demand at the close.

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	91	91⅛	Pittsburgh	83	83
U. S. 5-20's	105¼	105¼	Northwest	22	23¾
T. Certificates	97½	98¼	N. West Pref.	49½	50
N. Y. Central	89	89¾	Rock Island	87⅞	88½
Erie	55	56	Fort Wayne	80⅝	82
Hudson	99⅝	99½	Cumb'land Coal	33	34⅛
Reading	94¾	94	Quicksilver	59¾	62⅛
Mich. Southern	54⅞	54	Mariposa	10⅞	11⅛
Illinois Cen	98¾	98⅛	Ohio & M. Certifs	21½	21¾

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Bank	Bid	Bank	Bid
New-York	112	First National	205
Union	110	Fourth National	90
America	121	Tradesman's Bank	121½
Phenix	95	Pacific	165
Dry Dock	115	Chatham	100
Butchers' & Drovers'	120	Bank of N. America	100
National	105	Irving	100
Mechanics' Bkg. As.	100	Metropolitan	115
Park	140		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

Mortgage	Bid	Mortgage	Bid
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	97	Alton & T. H. 2d m. pr.	75
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	95	Chi. & N. W. 1st m.	72½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	100	Chi. & N. W. 2d m.	98
Erie 1st mort. '68	98	Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	50
Erie 7s, 2d mort. '79	100	Lack. & West. bonds	99
Erie 7s, 4th mort. '80	93	Del. L. & W. 1st mort.	102
B. N. Y. & E. 1st M. '77	95	Del. L. & W. 2d mort.	103
Hud. R. 7s, 1st m., '69	100	Mil. & P. du C. 1st m.	91
Hud. R. 7s, 2d m s f., '85	100	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	96
Hud. R. 7s, bonds '67	95	New-Jersey C. 2d m.	105
M. C. New 1st m. 8 ⅌ c '82	114	Pitts., F. W., & C. 1st m	101
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. 1st	101	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d m	90
M. S. 7 ⅌ c. 2d mort.	90	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1s m.	40
Ill. Cent. 7 ⅌ c., '75	100	At. & Gt. West. 1st m	75
Alton & T. H. 1st m.	90		

The aggregate daily subscriptions to the National 7-30 Loan throughout the country thus far this week have been as follows: Monday, $3,125,656; Tuesday, $3,075,400; Wednesday, $3,105,000; Thursday, $3,054,750, and Friday, $2,227,000, making the total for the past five days of the current week, $14,587,806, and leaving only about twelve million dollars' worth of this popular loan yet to be marketed.

In the early months of last year, the U. S. six per cent gold bearing bonds were much higher than they have been selling during the past week, though the currency quotations for gold coin were essentially the same,—as is shown by the following table of the prices of gold, compared with U.S. Sixes of 1881, and Coupon 5-20s,—at the close of each week in January, February and March, 1864:

1864.	Price of Gold.	U. S. 6s. 1881.	U. S. 5-20s.
Jan. 4	151¼	106	—
Jan. 11	152	105¾	101¾
Jan. 18	158⅜	104¾	101¾
Jan. 25	156¾	106⅜	104
Feb. 1	157½	107	104
Feb. 8	158	107	103⅞
Feb. 15	159¾	110⅜	106⅜
Feb. 22	159¼	111	107
Feb. 29	159	111⅜	107¼
March 7	161⅜	111½	108
March 14	161	112⅜	109¾
March 21	161¾	112	110

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Steamer	Date	From	To
Africa	March 29	Boston	Liverpool.
Washington	March 29	New-York	Havre
Borussia	April 1	New-York	S'ampton.
City of London	April 1	New-York	Liverpool.
Australasian	April 5	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	April 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Bavaria	April 15	New-York	S'ampton.
Lafayette	April 26	New-York	Havre.
Germania	April 29	New-York	S'ampton.
Teutonia	May 13	New-York	S'ampton.
Washington	May 24	New-York	Havre.
Saxonia	May 27	New-York	S'ampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Steamer	Date	From	To
St. David	March 9	Liverpool	Portland.
City of Manchester	March 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Damascus	March 16	Liverpool	Portland.
Asia	March 18	Liverpool	Boston.
City of Dublin	March 18	Liverpool	New-York.
Bavaria	March 22	S'ampton	New-York.
Etna	March 22	Liverpool	New-York.
China	March 25	Liverpool	New-York.
Palestine	March 25	Liverpool	Halifax.
Canada	April 1	Liverpool	New-York.
Germania	April 5	S'ampton	New-York.
Teutonia	April 19	S'ampton	New-York.
Saxonia	May 3	S'ampton	New-York.

For California.

Steamer	Date	From	To
Ariel	April 3	New-York	Panama.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

Mails	Close
East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:15 P. M.
Western and Southwestern Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	3 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5:00 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 5:30 and 10:30 P. M.

AUCTION SALES.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. MEDALLION CARPETS, MIRRORS, PIANO, &C. Will sell, on MONDAY March 27, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 21 West 26th-st., near Broadway, the entire contents of the large private house, consisting of rich rosewood parlor and bedroom furniture, elegant carved rosewood etageres, rich rosewood parlor suites in brocatel, French plate pier mirrors, rich brocatel window curtains, lace window curtains, rosewood piano, seven octave, carved legs, round corners, over-strung, city maker, in good order, centre tables, music rack, carved rosewood and black walnut bedsteads and bureaus, spring and hair mattresses, Turkish lounges and chairs, rich engravings, &c., &c., china, glass, and kitchen ware, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues at the house.

D. W. SEAMAN, AUCTIONEER, No. 14 PINE-ST.

Auction sales of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE attended to on the most favorable terms.

JOSEPH L. SMITH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE—TUESDAY, MARCH 28, AT No. 218 Lexington-av., between 34th and 35th sts., all the elegant furniture contained in that first-class house, consisting in part of one magnificent rosewood piano-forte, cost $600; velvet, Brussels and three-ply carpets, rosewood parlor suites, covered with the richest French brocatel; rosewood and mahogany bedroom suites, marble-top tables, pier and oval mirrors, spring and the best of hair mattresses, feather beds, pillows, quilts, refrigerator, a large lot of crockery in good condition, about 75 lbs. butter, and everything belonging to a first-class house. The sale will commence at 10½ o'clock, in the kitchen. Sale positive.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON FRANKLIN-ST. AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 28, 1865, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

FRANKLIN-ST.—The lot of land on the southerly side of Franklin-st., 85 feet westerly from Church, known as No. 101, being 25 feet in width by 100 feet in depth. Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

S. VAN WINKLE, Auctioneer.

VAN WINKLE & WINANS WILL SELL at auction, on Tuesday, March 28, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

LAURENS-ST.—The brick and frame dwellings and lot No. 132 Laurens-st. Sale absolute, to close a trust.

44TH-ST.—One lot on north side of 44th-st., between 2d and 3d-avs., 130 feet west of 2d-av. Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers, No. 132 Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

CHANGE OF STOCK AUCTION SALES.

Hereafter all our Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds will take place at the EXCHANGE SALESROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY, as we require all the room of our present premises, No. 52 William-st., for other purposes.

REGULAR DAYS OF SALES, MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS, which have been the established days with our house for many years. Special sales made on any day required.

NEXT REGULAR STOCK SALE, MONDAY, MARCH 27.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., STOCK AUCTIONEERS, BROKERS, AND UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS, No. 52 William-st., New-York.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of SCOTT & BALDWIN is dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. SCOTT will continue the business, settle all claims against the firm, and receive all moneys due. Mr. BALDWIN retires from the firm.

A. E. SCOTT,
O. S. BALDWIN.

No. 505 BROADWAY, Feb. 6, 1865.

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE A. A. PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL AND SUP'T VOLUNTEER RECRUITING SERVICE, SOUTHERN DIVISION OF NEW-YORK, New-York, March 20, 1865.

THE FOLLOWING CIRCULAR IS PUBLISHED for the information of those concerned.
RICHARD I. DODGE, Major 12th Infantry,
A. A. P. M. General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11, 1865.

CIRCULAR No. 6.—In conformity with the Proclamation of the President herewith published, all officers and employes of this Bureau are instructed to give prompt attention to the receiving and forwarding of such deserters as present themselves in accordance with its provisions.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the twenty-first section of the Act of Congress, approved on the third instant, entitled "An act to amend the several acts heretofore passed to provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," requires "that in addition to the other lawful penalties of the crime of desertion from the military or naval service, all persons who have deserted the military or naval service of the United States who shall not return to said service, or report themselves to a Provost-Marshal within sixty days after the Proclamation hereinafter mentioned, shall be deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights of citizenship and their rights to become citizens, and such deserters shall be forever incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under the United States, or of exercising any rights of citizens thereof; and all persons who shall hereafter desert the military or naval service, and all persons who, being duly enrolled, shall depart the jurisdiction of the district in which he is enrolled, or go beyond the limits of the United States with intent to avoid any draft into the military or naval service, duly ordered, shall be liable to the penalties of this section. And the President is hereby authorized and required forthwith, on the passage of this act, to issue his Proclamation setting forth the provisions of this section, in which Proclamation the President is requested to notify all deserters returning within sixty days, as aforesaid, that they shall be pardoned, on condition of returning to their regiments and companies, or to such other organizations as they may be assigned to, until they shall have served for a period of time equal to their original term of enlistment."

Now, therefore, be it known that I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, do issue this my Proclamation, as required by said act, ordering and requiring all deserters to return to their proper posts; and I do hereby notify them that all deserters who shall, within sixty days from the date of this Proclamation, viz.: on or before the 10th day of May, 1865, return to service, or report themselves to a Provost-Marshal, shall be pardoned, on condition that they return to their regiments and companies, or to such other organization as they may be assigned to, and serve the remainder of their original terms of enlistment, and, in addition thereto, a period equal to the time lost by desertion.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this eleventh day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand [L. S.] eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.
ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President: WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

The records and returns of these deserters will be made up in the same manner as is provided for in other cases by existing regulations, except that it will be noted on the book of deserters arrested, opposite the name of deserter, the fact of his having voluntarily surrendered himself in conformity with the President's Proclamation; and the number thus surrendering themselves to be separately stated on the report to this office.

The Secretary of War directs that no reward be paid for the arrest of deserters who may be arrested subsequent to the receipt of this order by the District Provost-Marshals.

JAMES B. FRY, Provost-Marshal-General.

SHIPPING.

FOR HAVANA.

The new and splendid side-wheel steamship
MORRO CASTLE,
R. ADAMS, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4, N. R., on WEDNESDAY, March 29, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.
For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

N. B.—The favorite steamer EAGLE will succeed the MORRO CASTLE, and leave on WEDNESDAY, April 5.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.

THROUGH BILLS LADING TO ST. LOUIS AND ALL POINTS ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS, VIA NEW-ORLEANS.

THE ATLANTIC AND MISSISSIPPI STEAMSHIP COMPANY, OF ST. LOUIS,
JOHN J. ROE, President,
is now ready to contract, and give THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for shipment as above.

This Company now owns some twenty first-class steamers running between New-Orleans, St. Louis, and Louisville, and are now arranging connections between New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and New-Orleans.

One of their steamers will leave New-Orleans daily, and by judicious arrangements they are enabled to offer inducements to shippers in lower rates and quick dispatch. Average time of transit, eighteen days.
J. EAGER, Agent,
No. 41 Broad-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail steamship GEORGE CROMWELL will leave pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, April 1, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passage $75.

For freight or passage apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The FUNG SHUEY will follow on SATURDAY, April 8.

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET, PLYING BETWEEN PITTSBURGH, WHEELING, MARIETTA, PARKERSBURGH, POMEROY, GALLIPOLIS, BIG SANDY, IRONTON AND PORTSMOUTH, AND VIRGINIA OIL REGIONS.—The new and fast steamer GOLDEN ERA, W. H. KERR, Captain, W. H. BRYAN, Clerk, leaves Pittsburgh for Portsmouth every SATURDAY at 12 M.; leaves Portsmouth for Pittsburgh every MONDAY at 12 M.

THE BUSINESS OF WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., of Coleman's California line, will be conducted in future by WM. T. COLEMAN in San Francisco, and in New-York at No. 71 Wall-st., by his agents, GEO. PLATT and JAMES H. WILSON.
WM. T. COLEMAN, by GEO. PLATT, his Attorney in fact.
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1865.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (Sundays excepted.)

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 5 O'CLOCK, P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state-rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

STEAMBOAT NOTICE.—STEAMER C. VANDERBILT will leave for Albany and Troy SUNDAY NIGHT, March 26, 1865, from People's Line Dock, Pier No. 41 NORTH RIVER, at 6 P. M. Her regular nights for Troy will be Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Steamer ST. JOHN will resume her place on the People's Line for Albany, MONDAY, March 27. Her regular days for Albany will be Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Canal-st.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

FERRY FRANCHISES AT AUCTION,
AT THE CITY HALL.

On THURSDAY, April 6, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder with adequate security, for a term of ten years from the first day of May, 1865:

The lease of the ferry as now established from the foot of Whitehall-street to Staten Island.

The lease of the franchise of the ferry as now established from the foot of Barclay-street to Hoboken, New-Jersey.

The lease of the franchise of the ferry as now established from the foot of Tenth-street, East River, to Greenpoint, Long Island.

The said several ferry leases will be sold, with all the rights, privileges and advantages thereof, belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York.

Terms and conditions of sale may be had on application at the Comptroller's Office.

By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WASHING AND IRONING, FLUTING, &c., for ladies and families, by Mrs. NEWGENT; best reference given. No. 98 West 28th-st., top floor.

MALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR THOROUGHLY competent Coachmen, Grooms, Gardeners, Farmhands, Clerks, Porters, Waiters, Servants, Small Boys, Laborers, &c. Also, Female Help. Apply at the Large Employment House, corner Sixth Avenue and Eleventh Street.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a single man, who thoroughly understands his business; best references given. Address J. S., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN in a store. Would be willing to make himself useful. A wholesale store preferred. Can give good reference. Address M., Box 102 *Times* office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A SALESMAN, ALSO, A CASH BOY. Apply at J. BLUXOME, No. 1,127 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

CLOTHING BUREAU, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, March 23, 1865.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of Army Clothing and Equipage in New-York City, until 12 o'clock M., on WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst., for furnishing by contract at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, New-York:

Pegged boots, standard, to be delivered immediately.
Brass castles for hats, standard.
Brass crossed sabres, standard.
Brass crossed cannon, standard.
Canvas gaiters, standard.
Brass drum stick carriages, standard.
Drum heads batter, standard.
Drum heads snare, standard.

Further information can be had and samples of the articles can be seen at the office of Army Clothing and Equipage, New-York City.

Bidders will state the number they propose to furnish, how soon they can commence, and the number they can deliver weekly.

Proposals must be accompanied by a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, setting forth that if a contract is awarded to the party making the bid, that he or they will at once execute the contract and give bonds for the proper fulfillment of the same.

The right is reserved to the United States to reject any part or the whole of the bids that may be deemed objectionable.

The articles must be delivered in good, new boxes.

Proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for furnishing (here insert the name of the article bid for,) and addressed to Brevet Brig.-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, New-York City.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 1,139 Girard-st., PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, March 15, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office till TUESDAY, March 28, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., for delivering at the Schuylkill Arsenal:

¾ or 6-4 Blue Wool Flannel, Indigo wool-dye, to weigh 5½ ounces to the yard, of ¾ width, for Sack Coats, Army Standard.
¾ Gray Twilled Flannel for Shirts, Army Standard.
Red, White and Blue Bunting, Army Standard.
¾-inch Yellow Silk Lace, Army Standard.
¾-inch Sky blue Silk Lace, Army Standard.
½-inch Scarlet Lace, Army Standard.
W. Brown Thread, No. 35. Bidders to furnish sample.
Red Spool Cotton, No. 40. Bidders to furnish sample.
4-4 Black Silesia. Bidders to furnish sample.
Straw Wrapping Paper, 36x40, to weigh about 95 lbs. per ream.

Parties offering goods should make separate proposals for each article offered and must distinctly state it their bids when they will commence their deliveries, the quantity they propose to furnish each week, the price *which should be written both in words and figures,* and conform to the terms of this advertisement, *a copy of which should accompany each proposal.*

Standard samples of the articles required may be seen at this office. Samples when submitted, must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposals; and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be in every respect equal to army standard, otherwise the proposals will not be considered.

Bids will be opened on Tuesday, March 28, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., and bidders are requested to be present.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by some public functionary of the United States.

All proposals should be made out on the regular forms, which will be furnished on application at this office.

The right is reserved to reject any bid deemed unreasonable, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

Indorse envelope: "Proposals for (here insert the name of the article offered)," and address.
Colonel WILLIAM W. McKIM,
Chief Quartermaster,
Philadelphia Depot.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which it may be offered, the name of the person offering and the date thereof, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of MONDAY, April 3, 1865, (at which they will be opened,) for the construction of the following street improvements, viz.: Sewer in Seventy-fourth-street, from Fifth-avenue to East River; sewer in Seventy-eighth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues; sewer in Fifty fifth-street, from Fourth-avenue to and through Fifth-avenue to near Fifty-fourth-street; sewer in Fifty-seventh-street, from First-avenue to sewer between First and Second avenue; receiving-basins and culverts on and near the line of West-street, from Hammond to Hoboken streets; cross-walks at intersections of Avenue A with One Hundred and Seventeenth and One Hundred and Nineteenth streets; of First-avenue with One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, and of Second-avenue with One Hundred and Twenty-third, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth streets, and for cross-walks on westerly side of Sixth-avenue, from Forty-seventh to Fifty-ninth streets.

For specifications, forms for bids, &c., apply to the Contract Clerk, at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.
OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, March 23, 1865.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 2 BRIDGE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 25, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS (IN DUPLICATE) to be indorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef," will be received by the undersigned, at this office, until 2 o'clock P. M. on TUESDAY, the 28th instant, for furnishing the fresh beef that may be required for three months at Fort Hamilton and Fort Lafayette, New-York harbor, commencing April 1, 1865.

The beef is to be of good marketable quality, with due proportions of fore and hind quarter meat (necks, shanks and kidney tallow to be excluded), and furnished in such quantities, and at such times, as it may be required, *at the expense of the contractor.*

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Written contracts are to be made, with adequate bonds, within two days after parties are notified of the acceptance of their bid.

No bid will be entertained that is not made by a regular butcher, who must state his present place of business.

The Government reserves the right to reject any bid which seems unreasonable or disadvantageous to it.

Payments to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.
F. H. MOORE, Captain and C. S. V.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 BROADWAY.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY March 29, 1865, at 11 o'clock A. M.

For rebuilding the outer portion of Pier No. 21, North River.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreement, can be obtained at this office.

Dated STREET DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, March 18, 1865.
CHARLES G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, No. 19 CHATHAM-ST., NEW-YORK, March 22, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock noon, of MONDAY, April 3, 1865, when the same will be publicly opened and read, for providing the necessary boats for and removing the contents of all sinks and privies of the City of New-York, for a period of ten years, to the place of deposit of the Lodi Manufacturing Company, and delivering the same to DANIEL GALLAGHER, at such place of deposit, in accordance with the contract between the corporation and said GALLAGHER.

Blank forms of proposals and specifications can be obtained at this office.
FRANCIS I. A. BOOLE, City Inspector.

ASSISTANT Q. M. OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, Jan. 27, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED daily at this office, for the furnishing of this department with:
CORN,
OATS,
HAY AND STRAW.

Parties will specify in their propositions how the Hay and Straw is baled, and whether the Grain is sacked or in bulk.
E. D. CHAPMAN, Captain and Q. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. M., OF BROOKLYN.—Any information respecting the whereabouts of GEO. A. PORTER, Company K, of the above regiment, who was at Libby Prison May 30 last, will be thankfully received at WM. PORTER & SONS, No. 271 Pearl-st., New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—COUPE AND PARK PHÆTON—A handsome coupe with pole and shafts, but little used; park phaeton, basket work; in good order; for one or two horses; both made by Lawrence & Co. Apply at the stable No. 32 East 32d-st.

FOR SALE—A STYLISH HORSE, 15¼ HANDS high, warranted sound, kind and gentle; can trot in three minutes; also, a wagon and harness. Inquire at McMANN'S stable, corner Market and Hamilton sts.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME CARRIAGE, SUITABLE for one or two horses. Can be seen at No. 96 East 22d-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD.—LOST—FIVE LIGHT-GREEN BROCHE SATIN DAMASK CHAIR SEATS AND BACKS. The pattern representing Birds, Flowers and Fountains in rich natural colors. The above reward will be paid to any party returning, or giving such information as will lead to the recovery of the same to
A. T. STEWART & Co.,
Broadway and Tenth streets.

CAUTION—STOLEN—TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—Stolen on the 24th or 25th inst., $500 in United States 5-20 Bonds of $100 each, Nos. 31,746, 31,747, 27,274, 27,275 and 49,142. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same. The above reward will be paid upon their recovery by applying to JAMES BENNETT, Police Headquarters, Mulberry st.

FURNITURE.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE, warranted manufacture; also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suits, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster.

DRY GOODS.

BLACK SILKS, BLACK SILKS,
FROM AUCTION,
At less than gold value.
500 pieces of good Black Silk,
9s. 6d. per yard.
Former price $1 75 per yard.
W. R. ROBERTS,
No. 252 Bowery.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS NOW OPENING—New styles in dress-trimmings, ribbons, laces, embroideries, ruffling, crochet and other trimmings, ladies' and misses' under-garments, small wares, hair nets, fancy goods, &c., &c. N. B.—Jouvin's celebrated kid gloves, in all the new shades, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
beg to inform their Customers that they have
REDUCED THEIR ENTIRE STOCK
TO THE PRESENT VALUE OF GOLD,
Consisting of
PLAIN AND FANCY BLACK AND COLORED SILKS,
REAL LACES
AND
PARIS EMBROIDERIES,
INDIA AND FRENCH CASHMERE SHAWLS,
SPRING CLOTH GARMENTS,
MOURNING GOODS,
LADIES AND GENTS UNDER-GARMENTS,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRTS,
HOUSEKEEPING AND WHITE GOODS,
DOMESTICS AT PACKAGE PRICES,
LACE AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS, &c., &c.
ALSO,
50 CASES PARIS AND BRITISH DRESS GOODS
Will be opened on Monday.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CUSTOMERS are invited to examine this STOCK.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL, COR. MERCER-ST.

AT LEGRAIN'S THIS WEEK.
Novelties of the season in
SILK POPLINS,
SILK VALENCIAS,
POPLINS IMPERATRICE,
ALAPACCAS,
FRENCH PERCALES,
ORGANDIES.

PLAIN TISSUE ALL SILK AND WOOL at 90c., worth $1 75.

STRIPED POPLINS one yard wide at $1 12½ worth $2 50.

FIGURED and MILLERAIES POPLINS, at $1 00 worth $2 00.

PLAIN QUEEN'S CLOTH for travelling suits at 90c., worth $1 75.

DOUBLE WIDTH MOZAMBIQUES at 48c., worth 70c.
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAIN.

FRENCH CALICOES one yard wide at 56 cts. worth 85 cts.
600 pieces to be sold this week.

LINSEY WOOLSEY CLOTH for dresses and sacks at $2 00 worth $4 00.

NEW CLOTHS FOR CLOAKING.
STRIPED BALMORAL SKIRTING,
Just received.
AMERICAN PRINTS—PANIC PRICES,
Good quality at 20 cents.
KID GLOVES JUST REDUCED.
LADIES' WHITE at $2 00.
LADIES' COL'D at 2 25.
LADIES' BLACK at $2 00.
GENTS' GLOVES at $1 75 and $2 50.
NEW DEPARTMENT JUST OPENED.
CURTAINS and UPHOLSTERY.
NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS at $8 00, cost $12 00 to land.
RICH FURNITURE CHINTZ, at 70 cts., worth $1 00.
TWILLED STRIPED CHINTZ.
FRUIT DOYLIES, WINE CLOTHS.
VICTORIA PIANO and TABLE COVERS.
NEW CLOAKS JUST OPENED.
LEGRAIN, NO. 729 BROADWAY,
COR. WAVERLY-PLACE.

LORD & TAYLOR,
461 TO 467 BROADWAY, (CORNER GRAND-STREET.)
FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,
MELANGES, MOZAMBIQUES, ORGANDIES, DE LAINES, GRENADINES, LAWNS, PERCALES, BAREGES, &c., &c.,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

LORD & TAYLOR,
461 TO 467 BROADWAY, (CORNER GRAND-STREET.)
HOSIERY, GLOVES AND PARASOLS,
IN GREAT VARIETY—AT RETAIL.
Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

LORD & TAYLOR,
461 TO 467 BROADWAY, (CORNER GRAND-STREET.)
LINENS AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS
In Every Variety. BLANKETS, COUNTERPANES, QUILTS, LACE CURTAINS, CORNICES, DRAPERY MUSLINS, &c., &c.
AT REDUCED PRICES.
Also at Nos. stores 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

LORD & TAYLOR,
461 TO 467 BROADWAY, (CORNER GRAND-STREET.)
LADIES' FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.
BREAKFAST ROBES, UNDER GARMENTS, ROBES DE CHAMBRE, BREAKFAST CAPS, CHILDREN'S UNDER-CLOTHING, &c., &c., &c.
Also at store Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET.

LORD & TAYLOR,
461 TO 467 BROADWAY (CORNER GRAND-STREET.)
RICH EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.
Newest patterns for Spring, just received. Also, LOW-PRICED EMBROIDERIES AND LACES, in great variety, and at stores
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

A GREAT DECLINE IN DRY GOODS.
We will open on
MONDAY MORNING NEXT,
A LARGE STOCK OF
NEW SPRING GOODS,
AT NEW PRICES,
WITH US OLD PRICES HAVE PASSED AWAY.
We hope they will
NEVER RETURN.
We expected this
GREAT DEPRECIATION IN GOODS,
and were prepared for it. Having
NO OLD STOCK
to cripple us, we can
TAKE ADVANTAGE OF EVERY FORCED SALE
ON THE MARKET.
Merchants having large stocks
MAY MAKE AN EFFORT
TO SELL CHEAP,
but the sacrifice is
TOO GREAT
to enable them to meet
THE PRESENT LOW RATES.
Hence there is no safety but in
BUYING GOODS
of those who, having
SMALL STOCKS,
CAN SELL.
YARD-WIDE MUSLINS FOR 25 CENTS A YARD, that were worth,
ONE MONTH AGO,
AT LEAST 60 CENTS.

NEW SPRING DELAINES	25 CENTS.
FAST-COLORED PRINTS	18 CENTS.
BEST MERRIMACKS	25 CENTS.
FINE WHITE FLANNELS	45 CENTS.

TABLE LINENS, TABLE NAPKINS,
WIDE SHEETINGS, SHIRTING LINENS, &c.,
FROM AUCTION, AT
AUCTION PRICES.
FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

FAMILY MOURNING.

W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, respectfully solicits parties requiring mourning materials to call and examine his large and desirable stock of Spring Dress Goods;
SHAWLS,
MANTILLAS,
BONNETS, &c.
Garments of all descriptions made up on short notice. Prices very reasonable. Call and examine.
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will open on Monday a fresh assortment of standard Prints, Delaines, Challies, Ginghams, Brown and Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings, Ticks, Stripes, Denims, Flannels, &c., &c.,
AT VERY POPULAR PRICES.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

INDIA SHAWLS—SPRING IMPORTATION now open, from the most ordinary to the most superb qualities. J. RUSSELL, No. 232 Wooster-st., 3 doors below Amity-st.

MILLINERY.

MISS D'ORSEY IS NOW PREPARED TO show a select assortment of Paris Bonnets at reduced prices. No. 1,140½ Broadway, corner 26th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY.

MLLE. DE KATOW AND MR. J. M. WEHLI.
THE SECOND AND LAST CONCERT NEXT WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 29.
Mme. Marie Salvotti, her first appearance here.
Sig. Panticchi, Basso.
Mr. S. Behrens will assist.

Tickets 50 cents.
Reserved seats $1; for sale on Monday morning at 9 o'clock.
The eleventh concert in New-York, at Niblo's, Monday, April 3.
Chickering's pianos are used at these concerts.

HIPPOTHEATRON—BEGINS AT 8.
NEW-YORK CIRCUS,
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
MONDAY EVENING, March 27,
AND EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK.
GRAND MATINEES
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, at 2½.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF THE
GREAT CHINESE SPECTACLE.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK
of the Great Comic Pantomime of
MOTHER GOOSE. MOTHER GOOSE.
FIRST APPEARANCE THIS SEASON
of the
WORLD-FAMED AMERICAN RIDER,
EATON STONE! EATON STONE!
in conjunction with
THE ENORMOUS THE ENORMOUS
EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ACROBATIC
MATCHLESS PERFORMANCES, BY THE
MAMMOTH GALAXY OF STARS.
No Diminution of Programme at the Matinees.
SPECIAL NOTICE.

On MONDAY EVENING, April 3, the New Grand Spectacular Pantomime, which has been many months in preparation, will be produced on a scale of unprecedented gorgeous splendour, with new and superb scenery, costumes, appointments, unrivaled corps de ballet, and the most lavish outlay in every department.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GOTTSCHALK.

GRAND CONCERTS MONDAY, MARCH 27; WEDNESDAY, 29th; THURSDAY, 30th, and FRIDAY, 31st.

Signor MUZIO has the honor to announce that having engaged the world-renowned pianist and composer, L. M. GOTTSCHALK for a tour of concerts in California, the Sandwich Islands, and a tour around the world, at the request of his numerous friends and admirers, he has induced Mr. Gottschalk to give four farewell Concerts before his departure in the *Ariel* on the 3d of April.

Miss LUCY SIMONS, who is also engaged for California, will appear conjointly with L. M. Gottschalk.

Mr. HARRY SANDERSON is engaged to perform with Mr. GOTTSCHALK some of their admirable duets.

Other eminent artists will also assist.

Musical Director.......................Signor MUZIO.

Tickets $1. Reserved seats 50c. extra.

The sale of tickets will commence Thursday, the 23d March, at Beer & Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GOTTSCHALK'S GRAND CONCERTS.
TUESDAY, MARCH 28, AND APRIL 1.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE
QUOTA OF NEW-YORK.
15,000
VOLUNTEERS WANTED FOR NEW-YORK COUNTY.
INCREASED BOUNTIES AND HAND-MONEY.

At a meeting of the County Committee on Volunteering, held on Saturday, Feb. 11, 1865,
Present—ORISON BLUNT, Chairman,
Hon. M. T. BRENNAN, Esq., Comptroller,
Hon. ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
Hon. WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
Hon. WM. R. STEWART, Supervisor.

On motion of Supervisor William M. Tweed, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the county pay for a one-year recruit three hundred ($300) dollars bounty and fifty ($50) dollars hand-money.

For a two-year recruit four hundred ($400) dollars bounty and seventy-five ($75) dollars hand-money.

For a three-year recruit six hundred ($600) dollars bounty and one hundred ($100) dollars hand-money.

BOUNTIES.

FOR THREE-YEAR RECRUITS.

County	$600
Government	300
Total	$900

FOR TWO-YEAR RECRUITS.

County	$400
Government	200
Total	$600

FOR ONE-YEAR RECRUITS.

County	$300
Government	100
Total	$400

The Bounty to be paid to the recruit in his own hand, as provided in section five (5) of the State Law relating to Bounties, (viz: Assembly bill No. 115 of 1865,) and the hand money to be paid to the person who may present the recruit.

By order of the committee,
CORNELIUS CORSON, Clerk.

NO DRAFT—RECRUITING COMMITTEE OF THE NINETEENTH WARD.

Citizens who subscribed to the Fund for Raising Recruits, at the meeting held on Thursday evening last, at the Medical College in 23d-st., will please send in their contributions to Henry Clews, Treasurer, No. 32 Wall-st., or James Kelly, Postmaster, as early as practical.

To secure the prompt success of this movement, it is important that each citizen of the ward should at once subscribe according to his means, as only a small portion of the amount required has yet been received.

Prompt action is indispensable.
PETER COOPER, Chairman.
FRANK E. HOWE,
JOSIAH HEDDEN,
L. W. WINCHESTER.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,
NOS. 222 AND 224 6TH-AV.,
Between 14th and 15th sts.,
five-story brick stores.
Apply to
MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE BY ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.
JONATHAN U. ALLEN. JOSIAH W. BROWN.
The following brown-stone houses and lots:

Corner on Lexington-av. with stable attached			$40,000
Corner on Madison-av. with stable attached			62,500
West 23d-st.	$45,000	East 23d-st.	30,000
West 12th-st.	18,000	East 23d-st., extra	35,000
West 10th-st., extra	20,000	East 29th-st.	30,000
West 38th-st.	35,000	West 46th-st.	30,000
West 39th-st.	30,000	West 47th-st.	30,000

Also, a number of other houses and lots ranging from $6,000 to $50,000.

FOR SALE—ON 111TH-ST., BETWEEN 3D AND 4th-avs., near the Central Park, several neat, well-finished cottage houses, eight rooms each, and fine yards and outbuildings; facilities good for getting down town; price $2,500; also, on 90th-st., near Avenue A, a brick house, two-story, basement and sub-cellar; price $4,000; three-fourths may remain on mortgage. Inquire of D. BIDWELL, No. 254 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—three new brick houses, three-story, basement and under-cellar, high brown-stone stoops, complete with all the modern improvements; location East 93d-st., near 3d-av.; one of the most pleasant on the island. Terms easy. Inquire of J. A. SELLICK, No. 119 East 86th-st., or GEO. W. BEALE, No. 39 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY, BASEMENT AND sub-cellar brick house and lot on Charles-st., near Bleecker, with all of the modern improvements. Can be purchased with or without the furniture.
For permits and particulars apply to
ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS AND OTHER BUSINESS PURPOSES.—The property on Plymouth, Washington, Adams, and Water sts., Brooklyn, for sale, together or in parcels, to close an estate. It is near the Catharine Ferry, and very convenient to the river. Apply to BENJ. G. HITCHINGS, No. 28 Pine-st., N. Y.

$6,750.—A FINE MODERN TWO-STORY residence, eleven rooms, half an acre choice garden, fruit, shade, &c.; beautifully located, high ground, three miles from Harlem Bridge; convenient to churches, schools, depot, &c.; others, all sizes, prices and localities.
W. P. SEYMOUR,
No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON THE CENTRAL PARK and on the principal avenues and streets.
Also, several very desirable plots of lots suitable for investment.
For particulars, &c., apply to
ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

A FINE LARGE RESIDENCE AND FARM near Elizabeth, 50, 90, or 140 acres of excellent and highly cultivated land; abundance of fruits; well watered and timbered; good outbuildings; near depot and on an elevation.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT $5,000, IN THE CITY OF Brooklyn, a three-story English basement brick house on Adelphi-st.; fine location, with gas fixtures, Nassau water, sewerage connection, &c.
J. H. HAVENS, Real Estate Office, No. 329 Fulton-av.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house and lot, fully or partially furnished, on Madison-av., above 34th-st.; full size lot. For permits and particulars, apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A HANDsome residence, with eight acres of ground, buildings nearly new, and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, shrubbery, &c. Apply to
A. T. BROWN, No. 74 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone front house and lot, on 8th-av., south of 23d-st.; extra size. For permits and particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A LOT IN GREENWOOD CEMETERY, handsomely located, in the old part of the cemetery. Apply to J. WHEELER, No. 73 Duane-st., or J. W. PRAY, No. 349 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A LOT NORTHWEST CORNER OF 50th-st. and Lexington-av. Also, one on 88th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Cheap for cash. Apply to J. N. WATSON, corner 3d-av. and 130th-st., Harlem.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE AT ORANGE, N. J. Price $7,500. Apply to T. B. MERRICK & SON, No. 70 William-st., N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

SUCCESS. SUCCESS.

PRE-EMINENT SUCCESS
OF THE LEGITIMATE DRAMA,
in which the
CELEBRATED AMERICAN TRAGEDIAN,
MR. J. B. STUDLEY,
has achieved a
GLORIOUS TRIUMPH,
receiving the highest encomiums
FROM THE PRESS AND PUBLIC.
He will appear
MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY AFTERNOONS,
in the excellent comedy of
KATHARINE AND PETRUCHIO,
and the laughable farce of the
STAGE-STRUCK YANKEE.
EVENINGS AT 7½,
in the great play of
DAMON AND PYTHIAS.
DAMON..........................MR. J. B. STUDLEY
SUPPORTED BY
Mrs. J. J. Prior, France, Jamison, Misses Rook, Cleaver, Messrs. Levick, Hadaway, Jamison, Mestayer, Delmon Grace, Bridgman, Porter, Cunningham, &c.
THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS AND EVENINGS,
the celebrated piece of
INGOMAR.
MORNING AT 11,
the tragical comedy and comical tragedy
PUNCH AND JUDY,
by a celebrated Professor from London.
TONY DENIER..............in..............DANCING GIRAFFE
PROF. HUTCHINGS, LIGHTNING CALCULATOR,
FAT WOMAN, GIANT BOY, GIANTESS,
WOODROFFE'S BOHEMIAN GLASS-BLOWERS.
TWO GLASS STEAM-ENGINES IN MOTION.
FIFTY LIFE-SIZE MOVING WAX FIGURES.
CIRCASSIAN GIRL, DWARF, ALBINO BOY, LIVING OTTERS, GRAND AQUARIA, A MILLION CURIOSITIES.
Admission 30 cents; children under ten, 15 cents.

BROADWAY THEATRE—30TH WEEK.
MAGNIFICENT SUCCESS
OF
MR. J. E. OWENS AS CALEB PLUMMER.
DENSELY CROWDED AUDIENCES.
THRILLING SYMPATHETIC EFFECT.
ILLUSIONS PERFECT TRIUMPH.
EVERYBODY DELIGHTED.
A FURORE.
Third week of Boucicault's Home Drama,
THE CRICKET ON THE HEARTH.
CALEB PLUMMER, the Toy-maker JOHN E. OWENS.

The demand for reserved seats is so great, that two-thirds of the entire auditorium are sold before the opening of the doors. Parties desiring to guard against disappointment should therefore
☞ SECURE SEATS DURING THE DAY ☜
AN OWEN'S MATINEE SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
MR. and MRS. CHARLES KEAN, (ELLEN TREE) are engaged.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GOTTSCHALK.
MONDAY, 27th; WEDNESDAY, 29th; THURSDAY, 30th, and FRIDAY, 31st.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—GOTTSCHALK.
TUESDAY, 28th, and April 1.
GRAND FAREWELL CONCERTS before leaving for California, Sandwich Islands, and a tour around the world, of
L. M. GOTTSCHALK.
Miss LUCY SIMONS, Signor MUZIO,
assisted by HARRY SANDERSON, Signor MORGIARDINI, Signor IPPOLITO, F. EBEN, F. VIETZEL.
MUSICAL DIRECTOR..........................Signor MUZIO.
Tickets $1; reserve seats 50 cents extra, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, and in the evening at the door.
Doors open 7¼; Concert commence at 8.
NIBLO'S SALOON GRAND GOTTSCHALK
MATINEE, SATURDAY, April 1, at 1 o'clock.

HELLER'S SALLE DIABOLIQUE.
No. 585 Broadway, opposite Niblo's Garden.
MONDAY, MARCH 27, 1865.

In accordance with the mandates of the public, the duciet desires of the ladies, and the unequivocal sybillic utterances of success, Gyges. Gyges in his first edition. Heller's Glorious Gyges will be continued one week more, thereby acquiring a Semi-Boothy-Hamletty-Prestige in accomplishing a fiftieth night.

Doors open at 7 P. M.; commence at 8.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 2 P. M.
Due notice will be given of Heller's Anniversary and 365th performance, when Heller will duplicate himself, and be in two places at once.

MILTON GALLERY.
No. 646 Broadway—646.

We are pleased to learn that Mr. Rossiter is meeting with deserved success in the exhibition of his paintings representing
MILTON'S PARADISE LOST.
If there is anyone who has not seen them, we would recommend him to do so at once.

EVE,
MORNING,
NOON,
EVENING,
ADAM,
AT THE
MILTON GALLERY,
No. 647—Broadway—646.

INSTRUCTION.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—EVENING CLASSES in mathematics; also, in civil and mechanical engineering, will be continued this year after the 1st of April, in Room No. 18, Cooper Institute. Classes days also. For particulars, call for circulars, or address Prof. J. G. FOX, C. E., No. 18 Cooper Institute, New-York.

BARLOW'S COMMERCIAL AND ART ACADEMY, No. 493 Broadway.—Penmanship, Arithmetic, Bookkeeping, Drawing, and Painting taught. Hours of instruction from 3 to 5 and 7 to 9 P. M. Ornamental penmanship executed to order.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LAdies.—Spring term commences March 1. For circulars, apply to Mrs. C. M. WHITE, Principal, Danbury, Conn.

TEACHERS.

A LADY OF MUCH EXPERIENCE WISHES to obtain a situation as governess to one or two small children, or as companion to a lady or invalid; is a good reader. Address, for a week, TEACHER, Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

TO LET.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET OR LEASE.—The mansion formerly occupied by the subscriber, suitable for a large family; has the modern improvements, a good garden, coach-house, stable, &c., and about 12 acres of land; to a desirable tenant it will be rented low; situated near West Farms, Westchester Co., ten miles from the city. Inquire of WM. WATSON, No. 29 Park-place.

TO LET—THE PREMISES, CORNER JAY AND Plymouth sts., Brooklyn, formerly occupied by HOWARD & FULLER as a brewery; possession immediately; also for sale a boiler, steam engine, copper coil (nine feet diameter,) 23 stillions, or brewer's troughs, and other fixtures. Apply at the New Brewery of HOWARD & FULLER, corner Bridge and Plymouth sts., Brooklyn.

TO LEASE ON LONG LEASES BY COLUMBIA COLLEGE—Lots on 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th and 51st sts., between the 5th and 6th avs. Apply to G. M. OGDEN, Treasurer of the College, at No. 187 Fulton-st., or to James N. Wells, No. 167 9th-av.; references will be required.

TO LET—AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—Large house and lot; great amount of fruit, &c.; near the Central Park; all in good order; rent $500; price of furniture $1,500. Apply to E. GUMBS, No. 370 Broadway, on Monday.

TO LET FURNISHED—TO A DESIRABLE tenant, a fine mansion on Staten Island, overlooking the lower bay, with bath-house, lodge, stables, &c. For particulars, address Box No. 1,676 General Post-office.

TO LET—ON 1ST MAY, THE 2D AND 3D floors of a handsomely furnished house on Murray Hill, with or without private table. Address Mrs. D., Box 152, *Times* Office.

TO LET—THE ENGLISH BASEMENT THREE-story and attic house No. 103 4th-av. Can be seen daily from 3 to 5 o'clock P. M.

TO LET—AT YONKERS, CORNER BROADWAY and Lamartine-av., a furnished house, with stable and fine grounds. Rent $350 per month.

OFFICES TO RENT—IN TIMES BUILDING. Inquire at the TIMES office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

ROOMS WANTED—ONE GOOD SIZE OR TWO small rooms for a lady and child, furnished, without board. Unexceptional references given. Address, with particulars, L. B. C., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

WANTED—FOR THE SUMMER, A FURNISHED cottage, or four rooms, with private table, and convenient for sea bathing, for a gentleman, wife, nurse and child. Address Box No. 3,429 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED TO HIRE—A SMALL HOUSE, well located. English basement preferred; possession required before 15th April. Address, stating terms Box No. 903 Post-Office.

HOUSE WANTED—ON OR NEAR 5TH-AV., between 23d and 34th sts., for one year or longer. J. SMITH DODGE, No. 10 East 17th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE SUBSCRIBER WISHES TO OBTAIN country board for his own and brother's family (nine persons in all,) in some large farmhouse not over 75 miles from New-York, where there are no other boarders. Situation must be perfectly healthy, a liberal price will be paid for proper accommodations. Address, stating full particulars, for one week, A. G. H., Box No. 2,347 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED FOR A GENtleman, wife, two children and nurse, on the Hudson, within fifty miles of New-York. Address, stating terms, Box No. 5,695 New-York Post-office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A BOOK CONTAINING AN ACCOUNT OF Piles, Fistula, Stricture, and thirty other important Diseases, will be sent on receipt of twenty-five cents, on application to HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., Operative and Consulting Surgeon, No. 12 Union-square, N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
MONDAY,
second time here, Douglas Jerrold's fine Comedy,
TIME WORKS WONDERS,
with beautiful scenery, costumes, appointments and fine distribution.

TUESDAY, benefit of Mr. Young. Never acted here, Buckstone's celebrated Comedy of SINGLE LIFE, and the elegant Comedietta of the DAY AFTER THE WEDDING. WEDNESDAY, (second time,) the fine Comedy, THE GAME OF LOVE, by the author of "The Game of Life." THURSDAY, (second time,) THE HUNCHBACK. FRIDAY, Tom Taylor's attractive Comedy THE UNEQUAL MATCH. SATURDAY, (third time,) THE GAME OF LOVE. Will shortly be repeated—ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD, THE GAME OF LIFE, and STILL WATERS RUN DEEP. Doors open at 7¼; Overture at 7¾.

WALLACK'S.
BENEFIT
OF
MR. YOUNG.
TUESDAY, March 28,
Never acted here,
Buckstone's standard comedy,
SINGLE LIFE,
and the elegant comedietta
THE DAY AFTER THE WEDDING.
Box-book now open.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON,
TUESDAY, MARCH 28, AT 8 O'CLOCK, P. M.
LA CAGNOTTE,
OU LES PROVINCIAUX A PARIS.
Comedy Vaudeville in five acts, by MM. Labiche and Delacour.
Seats reserved in advance at No. 678 Broadway, ground floor.

MUSICAL.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SOPRANO AND Tenor for an Episcopal Church up town, to whom liberal salaries will be paid; none others need apply. Address, with real name, S. K. G., Box No. 412 Post-office.

LECTURES.

COOPER UNION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.
A COURSE OF LECTURES ON LABOR, CAPITAL AND CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES,
By SIMON STERN, Esq.,
will be given under the supervision of the Board of Trustees, in the LARGE HALL OF THE UNION.
The first lecture will be delivered on MONDAY, March 27, at 8 P. M. precisely.
Subject:
"LABOR AND MACHINERY."
Tickets may be obtained free on application at the office or reading-room of the Institute.
ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864.

TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on
SAN FRANCISCO,
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.
For sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 11, 1865.

THE OWNERS OF MORE THAN TWO-THIRDS of the capital stock of this bank having assented to its conversion to a National Banking Association, in accordance with Section 3 of the Enabling Act recently passed by the Legislature of this State, notice is hereby given that measures will be immediately taken to carry same into effect. A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE OF M. K. JESSUP & COMPANY, No. 59 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, March 22, 1865.

COUPONS OF CHICAGO AND ALTON Railroad Income Bonds due April 1, 1865, will be paid on and after that date, at our office, less Government tax. Coupons of St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad, First Mortgage Bonds, due April 1, 1865, will be paid on and after that date, at our office, free of Government tax.
M. K. JESSUP & CO.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 37 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, March 22, 1865.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company, due April 1, will be paid on and after that date, (less Government tax,) on presentation at the Banking Office of Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st.
HENRY MORGAN, Treasurer.

TRADESMEN'S BANK, NEW-YORK, March 17, 1865.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVing unanimously decided to convert the same into an association under the laws of the United States, notice is hereby given to that effect, in accordance with section three of the Enabling Act of this State.
ANTHONY HALSEY Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, March 18, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTors of this company for the ensuing year will be held at their office, No. 68 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 27th inst., from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INS. CO. OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, March 21, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office, No. 64 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, April 4, from 12 to 1 o'clock.
B. D. SKIDMORE, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE EAST River Bank have decided to have it become a Banking Association under the laws of the United States.
WILLIAM S. CARMAN Cashier.
MARCH 11, 1865.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor, over Park Bank.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, March 17, 1865.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF the Board of Directors of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, held on the 16th inst., the regular dividend of Two and One-half (2½) Per Cent. on the capital stock for the quarter ending March 31st inst., was declared, payable, free of Government tax, on and after April 17th prox., by the Treasurer to shareholders registered at Pittsburgh, and by Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 52 Wall-st., to shareholders registered at New-York. The transfer books will close March 31st inst., and will reopen April 17th prox. By order of the Board.
F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 24, 1865.

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., out of the earnings of the road for three months ending 31st inst., and One (1) Per Cent., out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 5th of April next. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 25th March until the 7th April next. HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

BULL'S HEAD BANK.—TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK, March 24, 1865.—The Board of Directors have this day declared their usual quarterly Dividend of Three (3) per cent., free of Government tax, out of the net profits of the past three months, payable on and after the 1st day of April next. The transfer books will remain closed from this date to the first prox., inclusive.
G. W. WILLETT, Cashier.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, March 24, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend, free of Government tax, of Five Per Cent., payable on and after 9th of April, ensuing. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 9th of April, inclusive.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT, FREE of United States tax, has been declared payable on and after the 10th day of April next to the stockholders of this company, or their legal representatives, who shall be registered as such on the closing of the transfer books. The transfer books will be closed 31st inst., and reopened April 11. F. H. TOWS, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on larger amounts.
MONEY DEPOSITED NOW WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM APRIL 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7.
Bank-books in English, German and French.
GEO. FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
OPEN DAILY.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made now, or on or before April 1, will draw interest from that date.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT.—FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
corner Third-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street.
PRESENT DEPOSITS, $1,675,000.
SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $1 to $1,000 free from Government tax.
All moneys deposited on or before April 10 will draw interest from the 1st.
BANK OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

PETROLEUM.

PETROLEUM—HARD-PAN.

A rare chance for investment. A party owning one-twentieth interest in two companies already organized, with an aggregate capital of $900,000, will dispose of a portion of his interest at a very low figure. Address B. B., Box No. 2,301, New-York Post-office.

THE CITY QUOTA.

Men Plenty—Money Scarce—Prospect of Getting Funds—Meeting for Uniform Plan of Recruiting—Efforts to Fill the Quota of the Twenty-second Ward—Remarks of Fernando Wood.

Recruiting is at dead low water. There are plenty of men, and so far as that part of the business is concerned the city quota would be filled just as soon as the surgeons could examine the requisite number of men. But the money has failed, no more can be had for a day or two yet, and if the drafting is not resumed the reason will be a further indulgence by the authorities.

On Friday, the 24th, one hundred and thirty-four men in all were enlisted and paid. On yesterday about one hundred were enlisted, when funds gave out. The visit of Mr. BLUNT to Albany was not successful unless as promoting future action. The money subscribed to the State loan has not been paid, the capitalists wishing certain further legislation. This legislation cannot be had until to-morrow or next day, and meanwhile, it would seem that the riches of the great City of New-York are exhausted, for its moneyed men have refused, in this emergency, to invest in county bonds, alleging that their money is applied to the State loan. So that the bottom of our long purses is reached. All this time there is plenty of money for *substitutes*, paid from funds handed in by those who desire to be represented in the field by others. These substitutes, if enlisted, would count upon the city quota as volunteers. But, unreasonable as it seems, it is extremely difficult to enlist substitutes, for several reasons. Of these, perhaps one will serve as a specimen. It is, that the substitutes are often ignorant, foolish and suspicious, and when sent from the Park committee room to the district Provost-Marshal's headquarters where they must be mustered in, they take a notion that they are going to be swindled, or as they call it "beat" out of their bounty, and so they refuse to go at all, though the messenger sent with them has their $900 or $1,000 close at their side, all ready to pay on enlistment.

Meanwhile, the shadow of the draft creeps on. Two hundred men a day must be forthcoming next week, the authorities say, or else—the draft! It is for the city to say.

We have before referred to the difficulty from different rates of hand-money. Rich wards can pay double or quadruple what poor wards can, and might thus absorb all the supply of men, and cause much hardship, and, possibly, even a conscription among their poorer neighbors. This matter has attracted some attention. Aldermen FARLEY, GEDNEY and RYERS, and perhaps others, have been moving in the matter. We understand that a meeting to promote a uniform city organization for filling the quota is to be held at half-past seven to-morrow (Monday) evening, at No. 186 Sixth-avenue, Capt. COSTER's headquarters. To this meeting it is hoped that one delegate will be sent from each ward recruiting organization of citizens. Whether any definite plan is prepared we are not informed. It is, of course, strongly to be wished that all competition among wards should be avoided; and any practical plan for accomplishing the purpose would be a great and welcome benefit to our citizens.

MEETING IN THE TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

The citizens of the Twenty-second Ward held a meeting last evening at National Hall, Forty-fourth-street, for the purpose of encouraging enlistments.

Judge CONNOLLY was elected Chairman, and read the letter of Maj. DODGE to Mayor GUNTHER. The Chairman said that the deficiency of the ward was seven hundred and fifty-five men.

Col. JOEL W. MASON made a brief address, in which he said they had met to fill the quota of the ward, to put the finishing touch to the war. The present is the greatest rebellion that was ever inaugurated, and the most inhuman. The Government is terribly in earnest to put it down, and it will do it. The Twenty-second Ward had done but little toward raising men, and it was time that they did something. The men must be obtained, and if they do not volunteer, they must be drafted. He hoped the wealthy men of the ward would respond liberally, and assist in the object of the meeting.

FERNANDO WOOD was called upon, and said that he would give his feeble aid toward filling up the quota of the ward—a grand and good object. There was little to be said on the subject; it was a plain, practical question. It was not necessary to go into a discussion of the questions which caused the war, or whether it might have been avoided. They were to deal with things as they were. The simple consideration was, how they were to avoid the draft. The Government required 755 men from the Twenty-second Ward, and if they did not volunteer they would have to be taken by force. The speaker said the Twenty-second Ward had been dealt unjustly with in regard to the quota. Many of the citizens of the ward had been enlisted in the wealthier wards, where they were able to pay higher bounties. If the ward was credited with all the men who had enlisted, and who were liable to draft in the ward, not another man would be required from the Twenty-second Ward. He hoped the committee would express the feelings of the meeting in their resolutions, and demand that every man enlisted belonging in the ward should be credited to it. It was necessary that in addition to the bounties paid by the Government and the State funds were required from the citizens of the ward and he believed those who were exempt, but had pecuniary means, should be required to contribute. There were men of opulence in the ward who were protected from the draft, and he regretted that none of them were present to give their countenance and sympathy to the patriotic and humane objects of the meeting. The speaker said that from his knowledge of the department at Washington, there was no disposition to enforce a draft in New-York, if the men could be obtained otherwise. One of his last acts as a member of Congress was to call upon the Secretary of War, and beseech him not to make another draft in the city of New-York, and again present the cup to the lips of the workingmen of this city. He had the assurance, from the Secretary of War, that only as a last resort would a draft be imposed on the people of New-York. The authorities of the city have done nobly. The speaker said that we want the men; he believed that those who enlisted or were drafted, would not have to serve more than three months. It was his firm conviction that in three months at the worst, there would be no large armies in the South that the armies of GRANT and SHERMAN could not defeat. We have responded liberally heretofore, and do not let us now hold back. He was no more interested than others, but he wanted to see this struggle cease, and all of us recognizing one constitution, one government, and one flag. (Applause.)

Resolutions were adopted setting forth that the citizens of the Twenty-second Ward are called upon to fill up the ranks of our victorious army, and share the honor of wiping out of existence the few remaining enemies to this land of the free; and expressing the belief that one volunteer is worth ten men dragged from their helpless families by conscription. The resolutions also provided for the appointment of an Executive and Finance Committee of fourteen each.

A sharp discussion took place between Judge CONNOLLY and a gentleman in the audience, the latter insinuating that the meeting was pre-arranged, and proposing that the Executive Committee be composed of those who contributed one hundred dollars or more.

Several gentlemen participated in the discussion, when it was resolved that in addition to the Executive Committee of fourteen, all persons contributing one hundred dollars each, should become members.

The following committees were appointed by the Chairman:

Executive Committee—Judge Monell, Alderman Masterson, Councilman Joyce, Rev. H. Mattison, R. L. Darrow, L. B. Ward, G. P. Bradford, Col. R. D. Goodwin, Capt. J. E. Coulter, R. H. Arkenburg, Joseph Cudlip, Ira A. Allen, William Garrett, and S. K. M. Kipner.

Finance Committee—Maj. J. J. Pullen, J. H. Aikman, Remson Appleby, George Godfrey, James B. Brady, A. M. Binninger, T. H. Berry, A. H. Underhill, Col. W. H. Ribbet, Fred. Kapp, George Whittiely, John Ridley, H. P. Townsend and John Jasper.

Mr. G. B. HOLSTEAD, Cashier of the National Exchange Bank, was elected treasurer.

Hon. WM. A. DARLING and Rev. L. H. KING made short speeches. The latter said that he wished he was able to give a hundred dollars and become a member of the Executive Committee. He would give twenty-five dollars, which was all he could afford. Two gentlemen immediately contributed one hundred dollars each to constitute Mr. KING a member of the committee.

A subscription list was opened, and at the close of the meeting about two thousand dollars were subscribed.

The committees will meet at the same place on Monday evening.

The Dust! The Dust!

Cold, dry, windy March and April days are the vilest of city weather. Then the obscene *reliquæ* of pavement and gutter, dried and pulverulent, are blown into the clothes, the hair, the ears, the eyes, the nostrils—for it must be a very dirty person who opens his mouth to such a simoon. The insufferable sense of filth which a clean person feels at this contamination is quite beyond expression in words. The slimy, buttery city mud is cleanliness itself compared with this wind-borne nastiness. Who wants his bronchial tubes clogged with pulverized stable manure? Who would receive into his lungs and aërate his very blood with the dried essence of gutter slops and boarding-house swill? But that is street dirt. We say nothing of the really great injuries to all kinds of goods exposed for sale, in consequence of this dust nuisance. The moral of all which is, water the streets! Water the streets!

WAR DEPARTMENT SPECIAL AGENCY.

Mayor Cleveland, of Jersey City, in Trouble—Arrest of the Keeper of a Broadway Concert Den—A Provost-Marshal to be Arrested This Morning.

The authorities of Jersey City are in tribulation. At the time when Col. BAKER had his model recruiting-office open in Hoboken, Mayor CLEVELAND, imagining that therein he perceived an opportunity to fill the quota of Jersey City, suffered himself to be approached by the keen-scented bounty brokers, and the result was that an arrangement was made whereby the Hoboken enlistments were to be turned over to Jersey City. How many men were thus secured to that city, only the brokers and the city authorities know; but it has leaked out that Mayor CLEVELAND paid the brokers $126,000 for 168 men who were trapped by Col. BAKER, and sent to Fort Lafayette, and that these men, being deserters, cannot be credited to Jersey City, but are claimed by the General Government, and are to be held as the army's men, for whom credit can be given nobody.

The army regulations require that every recruit shall receive $300 prior to his enlistment, and that the mustering officer shall receive and retain this money for the benefit of every recruit; and under this regulation order Col. ILGES, the mustering officer at Col. BAKER's Hoboken recruiting office, held $54,900 of the money which somebody paid the heroes of the Hoboken snare. Mayor CLEVELAND, learning that the Provost-Marshal-General would not record these 168 men to the credit of Jersey City, and seeing that he had been victimized by the bounty-brokers, kept his own counsel and sought to make the best of the matter by applying to Col. BAKER for aid in recovering the $54,900 which was in the keeping of Col. ILGES, and Col. BAKER was willing to aid to the extent of his ability in restoring the money to Mayor CLEVELAND rather than to the bounty-brokers; but Provost-Marshal-General FRY telegraphed to Provost-Marshal ELY, of Trenton, peremptorily directing him to disallow all credits that had been made or contemplated on account of the bounty-jumpers, saying that the General Government would under no circumstances recognize them as volunteers under the last call for 300,000 men; and it was moreover ordered that Col. ILGES, who as a regular army officer is the Government's agent, immediately wash his hands of the transaction by restoring the $54,900 to the persons from whom he received it. Thus Mayor CLEVELAND's last hope of recovering any portion of the city's money was dissipated, and he was driven to an open confession that not only had $126,000 been cast to the dogs, but time had been lost and the city's opportunities for filling its quota had been wasted in an ill-advised trade with a gang of thieves.

Had Mayor CLEVELAND taken Col. BAKER's advice, given him a month ago in the Astor House, and utterly repudiated the brokers, he might, perhaps, have secured a hundred or more honest recruits with the city's money, and he could have reported to the Common Council only 344 present deficiency, instead of a deficiency of 444, the number which was given, yesterday, as wanting by Provost-Marshal QUAIFE. The matter has occasioned intense feeling in Jersey City.

Among the persons who were taken into custody yesterday by Col. BAKER's men, is WILLIAM RUSHMORE, proprietor of "The Gaieties" Broadway concert den. Long ago, Gen. WESSELLS, commandant at Hart's Island, observed that the soldiers on the island had an abundance of spurious money. He made inquiries, but was unable to learn who supplied the counterfeit currency with which their pockets were lined; but after much close scrutiny, he traced it to RUSHMORE. The General then communicated with Col. BAKER, and able detectives were at once put on RUSHMORE's scent, and within a week they secured evidence that he had taken soldiers into his den and stupefied them with liquor, and clothed them in civilian's attire and reënlisted them; that he had flooded Hart's Island with counterfeit fractional currency, treasury notes, and local bank notes, and that he was the chief disbursing agent of a formidable band of counterfeiters. Thereupon Col. BAKER ordered his apprehension. RUSHMORE was highly incensed at the arrest, and on reaching the War Department Special Agency, yesterday morning, declaimed vehemently about a writ of habeas corpus, &c. But when the Colonel quietly exhibited certain of the proofs against him, the prisoner changed his tone. He was sent off yesterday afternoon to the Old Capitol Prison.

Among Col. BAKER's latest orders to his subordinates, last evening, was that early this morning they should apprehend a Provost-Marshal whose name we cannot now reveal.

Newspaper Thieves.

Newspapers, and bundles of them sent from the city offices by wagon to the railroad stations and to towns in the vicinity, are constantly stolen, and the loss charged by the local subscribers and news-agents to faults at the newspaper offices. But some of them at least are caused by thieving boys. Mr. T. MOUNTFIELD, who takes papers by wagon hence to Newark, lost during the past week thirteen dollars worth of papers, stolen from him. Yesterday he concealed a man in his wagon, who caught two boys, named ANTONIO DUNDARO and JESSIE LOGINMASSEW, in the very act of theft. It seems that such young [illegible] as these are very safe, since their parents can commonly beg them off at the police court, or they are at most "sent up" for a day or two; and their lawyer, moreover, torments the complainant with adjournments and vain attendances, so that a severe penalty is inflicted for seeking to punish rogues. Boys of this sort, and larger ones who tempt, direct, assist and use them, sleep about Printing-house-square and that neighborhood, in door-ways and corners; are professedly boot-blacks, errand-boys, or the like; can, if they steal a hundred papers, and then sell them at four cents each, gain $4 a day, which they spend in eating, drinking, and going to theatres. This particular nuisance of newspaper stealing could easily be abated. Let these street boys be rigidly driven away from the nests they abuse, both by the police and by those who occupy the buildings. If they cannot stay there they cannot steal there.

The Storage of Petroleum.

There are now three ordinances before the Common Council, regulating the storage of petroleum and other inflammable oils within the city limits. One was prepared by the Committee on Ordinances, after gathering all the information they were able from the trade and other parties interested in the matter. Another was prepared by Alderman JEREMIAH, who thought that the provision in the first ordinance, compelling dealers to store the oil in cellars communicating with the public sewers was injudicious, as the burning oil running through the sewers would throw off an inflammable gas which might set fire to the buildings above. Alderman JEREMIAH's ordinance is also less restrictive in its character than that prepared by the Committee on Ordinances. A third ordinance has just been presented by Alderman FARLEY, limiting the quantity of crude oil in store to five barrels, of forty-five gallons each, and of refined to fifty-five barrels, except in warehouses standing clear of all other buildings, in which, under certain conditions, any quantity may be kept. It is probable that any one of these ordinances would answer the purpose sought. They would certainly have the effect of compelling the removal from the city limits of a very large quantity of inflammable oils; but the Common Council, after a little spasmodic action, appears to be going to sleep over the matter, and, in the meantime, an element of danger remains in our midst which may, in a few hours lay a large portion of the city in ashes.

The Tenth-avenue Juggernaut.

New-Yorkers are proverbially patient under petty oppressions and extortions. A railroad arrangement, however, which, while pretending to be a public accommodation, stampedes horses and almost dashes people's brains out, right and left, along the streets, can hardly be called a petty oppression. Feats of this kind have more than once been performed by the "dummy" engines of the Hudson River Railroad. Only a few days ago Dr. CARNOCHAN, the eminent surgeon, was riding in Tenth-avenue, when his horse took fright at the slow, heavy, rumbling mass of a "dummy," mysteriously rolling along the track toward him while at some distance, reared up, fell over, upset the carriage, threw out the Doctor, and, running away at a furious rate, smashed the vehicle all to pieces. Had Dr. CARNOCHAN been caught in the cover of the carriage, he must almost certainly have been killed. As it was, he was, fortunately, flung clear of all entanglements, and, though somewhat bruised and jarred, has been able to attend to his regular business.

The Savannah Cotton.

All the cotton captured by Gen. SHERMAN at Savannah is now on shipboard, and the larger part of it has already arrived here. It amounts to thirty-eight thousand and seventy-six bales—thirty-two thousand and eighty-eight bales being Upland, and five thousand nine hundred and eighty-eight being Sea Island. The cotton is stored in the Government warehouses on Staten Island. Arrangements have been made for its sale, but the time at which it will be offered has not yet been announced.

The last vessels of the fleet were to leave Savannah on Friday.

The Twentieth United States Colored Regiment.

This regiment, the first colored regiment raised in this city under the auspices of the Union League Club, is now stationed in the vicinity of New-Orleans, and performing important duty. It has recently been on service in Mississippi, and also at Mobile Bay. The friends of the regiment in this city and State will be glad to learn that it is in splendid shape. Its able commanding officer, Col. N. B. BARTRAM, is highly appreciated by his superior officers, and the regiment is often selected for very important and delicate duty. Capt. JNO. E. BARNABY, of the regiment, arrived here a day or two since, having in custody the rebel Brig.-Gen. BANKHEAD, captured a short time since at Rodney, Miss.

Fans for Army Hospitals.

LETTER FROM DR. MACGOWAN.

The following letter from Dr. MACGOWAN has been received by Dr. BELLOWS:

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21, 1865.

H. W. Bellows, D. D., President of the United States Sanitary Commission:

REV. AND DEAR SIR: So varied are the functions which are performed by the United States Sanitary Commission, that those who have plans for promoting the comfort of disabled soldiers naturally submit them to your association for trial. To the consideration of a proposal having that end in view, I have the honor of inviting your attention.

The warm season is approaching, when musquito netting is resorted to in our hospitals for protecting patients from the annoyance of those enemies of repose. But there are times the netting almost stifles the sufferer, who, it may be, is in special need of a current of fresh air. He needs not only a contrivance which shall keep musquitos away by night, but which shall constantly ward off from his wound the attacks of flies. These objects, together with fresh air, are obtainable easy enough by having relays of attendants for fanning the patient. But no hospital, public or private, can command the requisite number of attendants. The end can be attained, however, by a very simple contrivance, by the suspension of a punkah from the ceiling of a ward, having a palm leaf fan, or merely a handkerchief waving gently over each bed. If properly constructed a single attendant can fan the entire side of a ward—say forty beds. As in some cases fanning might not be allowable, and in all the operation would require temporary suspension, the fans should be easily removable at pleasure. The labor of drawing the punkahs could be performed by men who have been deprived of an arm or a leg, although it is likely that when the attention of our inventors is called to the subject we shall have plans for accomplishing the object by a simple and noiseless piece of machinery. It was superfluous to undertake to show the need that exists for some such contrivance. Any one who has been in a hospital on a summer's day either as patient or visitor, will admit that this is a desideratum, and such is the ingenuity of our countrymen, that you have only to make known the want and you shall surely have it supplied. Now for my proposal: Offer an honorarium for the best contrivance for fanning a long row of beds, to be tested in the nearest military hospital to your headquarters, and, my word for it, we shall soon have a contrivance which in all future time will be considered an indispensable part of hospital appliances. Be prompt, that the thousands who are destined soon to be prostrated by fever, or suppurating wounds, may have their sufferings ameliorated by salicinary zephyrs, through the agency of the Sanitary Commission.

Most respectfully submitted,

D. J. MACGOWAN.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

LANDLORD UNDER ARREST.—WILLIAM BOLTE, keeper of a public house at No. 45 Whitehall-street, and HENRY SHOLE, one of his boarders, were apprehended yesterday by policeman ORR, of the First Ward, and Mr. JOHN MURPHY, of No. 59 Greenwich-street, appeared before Justice HOGAN and accused them of stealing a $500 Treasury note. On the evening of the 20th inst., MURPHY was pasting the bill in BOLTE's bar-room, it having been wet and torn, and as he momentarily turned aside, some person snatched it. On the following morning BOLTE, saying that SHOLE had found and exchanged the bill and spent $100 of the money, offered MURPHY $400, and that sum was accepted. Justice HOGAN held the prisoners to bail in $1,000 each.

FIRES.—Yesterday afternoon, a shed at No. 4 East Twenty-fifth-street, containing marble mantels belonging to WM. NIBLO, Esq., was destroyed by fire of incendiary origin. The loss is estimated at $400; no insurance.... At about 7 o'clock last evening, fire was discovered in Mr. E. M. CORBETT's photographic apparatus manufactory, on the fourth floor of the Harlem Railroad freight building, in Franklin-street. The flames were extinguished with damage not exceeding $300. The insurance and origin of the fire are unknown.... At about 11 o'clock last night, a hay-barge, moored at the foot of Harrison-street, and loaded with hay and straw, was destroyed by fire of incendiary origin. The loss is estimated at $1,000.

TWO CLAIMANTS FOR ONE NAME.—JOHN SMITH and JOHN SMITH, youths of from 16 to 18 years, were apprehended yesterday by Policeman CROWN, of the Eighth Ward, for burglariously entering SIMON MANN's store, at No. 249 Centre-street, and stealing therefrom $800 worth of undershirts, &c. Several packages of the goods, which were found in the prisoners' possession, were identified by Mr. MANN, and the boys confessed that, with a number of confederates, whose names they conceal, they entered the store with skeleton keys, and committed the burglary. They were committed by Justice DODGE.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.—OTTO HAUN, of No. 129 Allen-street, stepped from the rear platform of a Third-avenue car, at the intersection of the Bowery and Broome-street, and as he reached the pavement a down car struck him and prostrated him under its wheels. Both of his legs were severed. He died, yesterday morning, at the New-York Hospital.... HENRY SIMPSON, a child, aged six years, fell from a second-story window at No. 319 Canal-street, on Friday evening, and sustained a compound fracture of the skull, from which he died yesterday morning. Inquests were held in these cases by Coroner GAMBLE.

PERSONAL.—Collector DRAPER arrived in this city yesterday morning from Hilton Head in the steamer *Baltic*. Mr. DRAPER has concluded his labors in Savannah in relation to the shipment of the captured cotton, nearly all of which has arrived at this port. Mr. DRAPER describes Savannah as being very quiet, and the population very sparse. About one hundred families of officers in the rebel army are residing there, among them Mrs. SMITH, wife of Gen. GUSTAVUS SMITH, formerly the head of the Street Department of this city. There are about 5,000 colored troops in the city, all of whom are in fine condition.

—Father AGAPIUS, the Russo-Greek priest, now residing in this city, will leave in a few days for New-Orleans, where there are about 300 Sclavonians and others who belong to the communion of his church. The Father will make a short stay in New-Orleans for the purpose of baptizing those who desire it. Yesterday, Father AGAPIUS celebrated the Greek Liturgy in St. John's Chapel, a number of members of the Greek Church being present.

DEMOREST'S ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY.—The April number of this periodical is now ready. Beside the usual fashion-plates and patterns, it contains a series of views in Washington, a pleasing colored lithograph entitled "First Lessons," and a poem by THEODORE TILTON, "The Fisher's Child;" with illustrations. MARY KYLE DALLAS contributes an interesting sketch, and JENNIE JUNE discourses on Amiability in her usual lively style. Next month the first of a series of papers on architecture, with illustrations, will be given.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—There were in this institution, yesterday, 241 patients. During the week 51 were admitted, 45 were discharged as cured or relieved, and six died.

THE COUNTY VOLUNTEER LOAN.—The amount that had been subscribed, up to the close of the Comptroller's office yesterday, to the $2,000,000 7 per cent. County Volunteer Loan, was $919,000.

Williamsburgh.

LAUNCH OF THE STEAMSHIP MANHATTAN.—The steamship *Manhattan*, (side-wheel,) built for the American and Mexican Steamship Company, by LAWRENCE & FOULKS, was launched from the yard of her builders, foot of North Fifth-street, E. D., at 8:30 A. M. yesterday, (Saturday.) The *Manhattan* is fitted up expressly for passengers, and is intended to run between New-York and Vera Cruz. Her dimensions are: Length of keel, 240 feet; breadth of beam, 37 feet; depth of hold, 25 feet; burden, 2,000 tons. She was towed to the Morgan Iron Works, New-York, to receive her engines, which are 65 feet cylinder and 11 feet stroke. The same builders will soon launch two steamers for HERMAN T. LIVINGSTON & Co., which are intended for coastwise trade. Their dimensions are: Length of keel, 175 feet; breadth of beam, 36 feet; depth of hold, 19 feet; burden, 1,200 tons.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT.—A concert, under the auspices of Co. E, 47th Regiment, took place at the Odeon last night. In point of numbers and brilliancy it excelled anything of the kind heretofore inaugurated in the district. Maj.-Gen. DURYEA and staff were present, also Capt. BARNARD, 65th Chasseurs, who was so severely wounded at Malvern Hill, Capt. J. W. VANDEWATER, Lieuts. C. W. HAYES and W. D. CORNELL, and representatives from the 7th, 12th, 22d, 23d, and 71st Regiments. All the ladies present were presented with elegant bouquets by Capt. VANDEWATER.

A Plausible Impostor.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The public are cautioned against a young girl of about 15 years of age, with brown eyes and rather delicate features, who has been for at least two years in the habit of going from house to house selling crotchet-work and telling a most pitiful story of a sick mother, for whom she entreats charity. The girl is so innocent-looking and plausible that any one would believe her story, but the writer of this having succeeded in tracing her out, has found her to be a thorough impostor, and for the sake of the deserving poor, takes this means of exposing her. She may rest assured that if she continues to obtain money under these false pretences, her address will be published and means taken to punish her.

A RESIDENT OF FIFTH-AVENUE.

LAW REPORTS.

The Habeas Corpus of Geo. W. L. Bickley

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

In the Matter of the Application for the Discharge of George W. L. Bickley.—The following is the return to the writ made by Gen. DIX this morning:

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.

In the matter of the application of George W. L. Bickley—And now comes John A. Dix, Major General commanding the Department of the East, a military department created by order of the President of the United States, whereof the Southern District of New-York is part, and for return to the order of Hon. J. R. Betts, Justice of the said court, made in the above-entitled matter, certifies that the said Bickley was committed to Fort Lafayette by order of Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, by authority of the President of the United States, and that thereupon the said Bickley was held and kept as a State or political prisoner, and otherwise than as a prisoner of war at Fort Lafayette, a fort of the United States, situated in the harbor of the City of New-York; and that afterward, and before the service of said order upon the respondent—to wit, on the 14th day of A. D. 1865—the said Bickley was, by order of Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, sent to Fort Warren, a fort of the United States, situated in the harbor of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, and in said Department of the East, and that he is there held and confined as aforesaid, and was so held and confined at the time of the service of said order in said matter made by this honorable court upon the respondent. Wherefore the respondent says that said Bickley is not within the jurisdiction of this honorable court, and that said respondent ought not to be held to produce the body of said Bickley before this honorable court, and that petition of said Bickley ought to be denied.

And for further return to said order the respondent says that he is ignorant whether or no more than one session of the Grand Jury of said district has been held during the time that the said Bickley was confined as aforesaid; that he is ignorant whether or no any indictment or presentment has been found against said Bickley; that he is ignorant whether or no a list of the names of the persons held as political prisoners, containing the name of said Bickley, as required by the second section of the act passed on the third day of March, 1863, has been furnished, so that he can neither admit nor deny the same, and he leaves the petitioner to furnish proof thereof.

And the respondent says that the said Bickley is not in his possession, power or custody, otherwise than as hereinbefore set forth. Wherefore he says that he ought not to be held to produce the said Bickley before this honorable court.

JOHN A. DIX, Major-General.

The Judge took the papers and reserved his decision.

The Bickley Case.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—MARCH 25.

Before Judge Betts.

The order made by Judge BETTS directing Geo. W. L. Bickley to be brought before him under the act of March 3, 1863, was returnable this morning.

The answer of Gen. DIX was read, saying that Bickley was committed to Fort Lafayette as a State or political prisoner, and not as a prisoner of war, and that before the service of the Judge's order, viz.: on March 14, 1865, he was sent to Fort Warren by order of the Secretary of War, and was therefore no longer in the jurisdiction of the court, and denying knowledge of the facts set up in the application for the order.

The matter was argued by Mr. McGregor for the application, and by Mr. Blake in opposition. Mr. McGregor claimed that the application must be held to have been made when the papers were presented to the court, which was before the prisoner was sent to Fort Warren; and that, as Fort Warren was within the Department of the East, the prisoner was just as much within the control of Gen. Dix, who commanded the department, as if he were in Fort Lafayette.

Mr. Blake opposed both these grounds, and also urged that, as Bickley was not a citizen of New-York, but of Cincinnati, and as he was not charged with committing any crime within the jurisdiction of the court, his case did not come within the provisions of the act in question.

Alleged Desertion from an Austrian Brig.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborne.

The United States vs. Paoli Siliek and Four Others.—This is an application on the part of the master of the Austrian brig *Zalante*, for the return of five seamen claimed as deserters from the vessel. The seamen claim that they shipped for a voyage to Malta, but were brought to this country; that they were ill-treated on the voyage, and kept on short rations; that they had not been paid for eight months; and that on the arrival of the brig at this port they left the vessel in broad daylight, taking their chests and clothing with them, and bidding the captain farewell. It was contended that, as they left with the knowledge of the master, and as he made no opposition to it, their departure was with his consent, and was tantamount to a discharge. The Commissioner remanded them until Tuesday, when he will render a decision.

The Slaver Augusta.

United States vs. Bark Augusta.—In this case Mr. Skinner, the agent at Greenport, through whose agency, in a great measure, the second escape of the *Augusta* was prevented, asked that before the distribution of the proceeds of this vessel, his expenses and disbursements in arming a vessel for her pursuit should be repaid to him. The motion was adjourned to Saturday, April 1.

Writ of Error in the Case of Roger Lamb.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Leonard.

The People vs. Roger Lamb.—A writ of error and stay of proceedings in the case of Lamb, convicted of the murder of his wife, was moved yesterday by Mr. A. S. Cohen. Judge LEONARD granted the motion.

Superior Court Decisions.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Moncrief.

Williard Smith *vs.* Christian S. Strong; referred to Thomas Stewart, to hear, &c. Matthew S. Smith *vs.* William H. Grafton; the order is denied, with $10 costs to the defendant. Samuel B. Dunning *vs.* James S. Lynch; motion is granted, with $10 costs. Christopher Pidgeon *vs.* Joel B. Ostman *et al.*; motion is denied, with $10 costs. Moritz Marcus *et al. vs.* Leonard Barnard; referred to H. W. Robinson, Esq., to hear, &c. William Sawyer *vs.* William H. Brown; the motion is granted. Henry E. Child *vs.* William H. Carpenter; the motion is granted on terms; George, the Count Joannes *ver* Horace H. Day; the motion is denied, with $10 costs to the defendant, to abide the event.

Supreme Court Decisions.

AT CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Leonard.

Stephen S. Marshall vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York.—The case is settled.

Chas. Meyer vs. Maria L. Meyer.—The report of the Referee is confirmed, and a judgment of divorce granted.

Court of General Sessions.

The calendar for to-morrow is as follows: For grand larceny—Charles Johnson, James H. Young, Warren Smith, William Richards, Emma Constantine, Johanna Grimes, William Jones *alias* "Jack Sheppard," and Mary Behman. For petty larceny—Mary T. Laily. For mayhem—Patrick Condis. For receiving stolen goods—Edward Friel. For burglary in the third degree—James Cleary, John Love, Michael Hurley, William McFarland, and James Casey. For felonious assault and battery—Franz Hubert.

Removal of the Corporation Attorney.

Reply of Mr. N. HILL FOWLER, late Corporation Attorney, to the communication of Mr. JOHN E. DEVELIN, Corporation Counsel:

SIR: In your communication, as published in the *Express* of last evening, after reciting the resolutions of the Senate of this State, appointing a committee to investigate the various departments of the city, except the Law Department of the city, and also a copy of your letter, addressed to the Chairman of said committee, you charge that "at an examination before said committee, on the 18th inst., my conduct was not only disrespectful to said committee and to the Senate of the State, but was also against the expressed wish of this department, injurious to its efficiency, and a public scandal which ought not to go unrebuked," and therefore remove me from the office of Corporation Attorney. You admit that the Law Department was not included in the resolution of inquiry, but you claim to have addressed to the Chairman of the Committee of Inquiry "a letter asking that the Law Department be considered as covered by the resolution of the Senate, or the adoption of a supplementary resolution, embracing the Law Department."

If such letter was ever forwarded to the Chairman of said committee, should not a certified copy of the same have been served upon the Corporation Attorney, if he was expected to comply with its terms?

Again, upon the supposition that such letter was duly forwarded to the Chairman of the Committee of Investigation, as you state, has the committee, through its Chairman, ever replied to your communication?

The Senate certainly has not as yet passed any supplementary resolution, as you suggested. Therefore, the inference must be, either that no such pretended letter was ever sent to the Chairman of the committee, or, if it was, that you were snubbed by the committee and [illegible] by the Senate.

Then, again, in reference to your pretended quotation from some newspaper, upon which you charge my conduct was not only disrespectful to the committee before which I appeared as a witness on Saturday, the 18th inst., but also to the Senate of the State, of which it was the representative, I stated to you, upon my only interview with you since the receipt of your letter to me containing notice of my removal, that the report, as you had it, was incorrect both in its letter and spirit, and could be disproved, and I then asked for an opportunity to do so. This was denied me by you, as also any subsequent interview.

Senator Munger, the Chairman of the committee, and the only member presiding at the time referred to, has been waited upon by a distinguished attorney at Albany. His statement of my conduct is as follows: "Senator Munger says Mr. Fowler appealed to the committee against some questions affecting the Law Department. The Senator concurred with Mr. Fowler, and had the inquiry passed. Mr. Fowler's manner did not produce any unpleasant impression on his mind, and he had given the matter no thought since."

Assuming, therefore, that the pretended report was true, (which you had been informed was incorrect,) no one's dignity seems to have suffered materially but that of the Corporation Counsel, whose summary proceeding in thus removing me from office without a hearing, upon so flimsy and shallow a pretext, was not only unjust and unmanly, but a scandal and insult to the City Government and the Committee of Investigation, and shall not go unrebuked, nor shall the real motive therefor be long withheld from the public.

Respectfully, N. HILL FOWLER.

Terrible Railroad Accident—Two Persons Killed and Upwards of Twenty Injured—Full Particulars—List of the Killed and Wounded.

From the Utica Herald, March 24.

The city was startled yesterday, about 1 o'clock P. M., by the news of a terrible railroad accident on the New-York Central, which occurred but an hour previous. The report was brought to Utica by JOHN WOOLAVER, engineer of Engine No. 227, the forward locomotive of the two which were drawing the ill-fated train. Two trains were immediately dispatched to the scene of the disaster, containing, besides others of our citizens who were anxious to aid to the extent of their power the injured passengers, Drs. RUSSELL, WOLCOTT, BISSELL and DAY, of this city, and Surgeon HUTCHINSON, of the army.

The accident occurred between Rome and Oriskany, being about five miles from the former village and three from the latter. Looking westward from this point, the track is straight and level, the view being obstructed only by a covered bridge, some half mile distant. Some thirty rods to the east of the accident, the track makes a curve to the right. On either side of the railroad the land is naturally low and marshy, but at the present time, on account of the late freshet, the water varies from three to four feet in depth. There are but two or three dwellings in the neighborhood, and these stand isolated, and at quite a distance from the track.

It appears that the Cleveland and Cincinnati Express were both from five to six hours behind time at Syracuse yesterday morning, the Cleveland being due at Utica at 2:35 A. M., and the Cincinnati at 5:45 A. M. At Syracuse the two were united, forming a train of two baggage cars and ten passenger coaches filled with passengers. This was drawn by Engines Nos. 227 and 63. The name of the engineer of No. 227 is JOHN WOOLAVER, and that of his fireman, CHARLES WHEADON. CHARLES BEARD was running No. 63. The name of the conductor is WARD.

We have heard but one opinion expressed relative to the cause of the disaster, and that was the breaking or displacement of a rail, after the two engines and baggage cars had passed over it. JOHN WOOLAVER, the engineer of 227, informs us that the appearance of the track ahead of his engine was all right, but a few of the passengers complained of the rottenness of the ties, and the sentiment prevailed that this also must have had more or less to do with the cause of the accident. But we have now to do with the facts. As we have mentioned, the engines and two baggage cars passed over safely, but the third coach, a smoking car, was caught by the broken rail and hurled with its load of human beings from the track, over a fence into a meadow for the greater part covered with water. The four succeeding cars were tumbled into the ditch between the track and fence. The water must certainly have been high above what remained of the broken seats. The additional part of the train, which comprised four sleeping cars, maintained its place upon the track, and was of much service afterward in conveying away the unfortunate.

But it is time that we should speak of those who suffered by this distressing occurrence. Not a moment was lost by those present in giving their attention to the sufferers. They were removed from the wreck as fast as possible, and placed in coaches preparatory to their removal elsewhere. The dead body of Rev. JAMES STARR, of Lee Centre, a Methodist clergyman, an old gentleman of some sixty-five years, was placed in one of the sleeping cars, and with the wounded also, this extemporized train started for Rome. Our Utica physicians were also on board this train together with a Mrs. JARVIS, of whom we shall speak elsewhere, and Mr. JOHN O. HARA. The body of Rev. Mr. STARR was taken from the cars at Rome, and a Coroner's inquest immediately held by the Coroner, Dr. J. V. COBB, with what result we do not know. The train then returned to Utica, when the injured were removed to various places, the greater part being now at Bagg's Hotel, the American and the Northern Hotels. It will be seen, by the list which we give below, that Commissioner IVERS MONROE was somewhat injured, and Conductor WARD quite severely. It is a coincidence that Mr. WARD was also conductor of the train that met with the Sauquoit disaster in May, 1858. A list of the killed, the character of the injuries received by others, together with whatever circumstances connected with them we have been able to ascertain, is given below.

DEAD.

Rev. James Starr, of Lee Center. Mr. Starr as we have already mentioned, was an aged man, and it is supposed that he died from the simple effects of the shock, rather than any real injury. He was on his way to Troy, to bury his brother. His remains were taken in charge by Rev. J. M. Mitchell, of Stockbridge, Madison County, who will deliver them to his family.

Cornelius Higgins, of Higginsville. We have been unable to learn the actual circumstances of his death.

WOUNDED.

H. I. J. Ogden, Cleveland, Ohio, injured in the shoulder. Mr. Ogden is at Bagg's Hotel.

A. B. Desarand, injured in hip and kidneys; at Bagg's Hotel.

R. F. Hill, of No. 42 Dey-street, New-York, severely injured. He is at Bagg's Hotel.

Maj. A. J. Adams, of the Forty-sixth Regiment Missouri Volunteers, and Provost-Marshal-General of Nashville, Tenn., on Gen. Thomas' staff, was injured slightly. He is about well enough to resume his journey.

Maj. W. A. Hale, injured badly in the leg.

Cora McCarty, of Pulaski, N. Y., is at the American, and receiving good attention. Her injuries are not severe.

Mrs. Moulton, of Rome, was injured quite severely, and was taken to her own home.

Frank Allen, of Troy. Mr. Allen is at the Northern Hotel. We understand that he is badly injured in the lower part of the bowels.

M. C. Jewett, Redwood, Jefferson County, hand and head, not badly. Is at the Northern Hotel.

Mrs. Howard, of New York, injured slightly. Mrs. H. is at the American.

O. Neimeiger, of Louisville, Ky. Slightly injured.

H. Green, of New-York. Neck badly bruised. Is at the American.

J. N. Bowers, of Chicago. Injured in the hip. Mr. B. is at the American.

O. B. Robinson, of New-York. Cut about the head. At the American.

James Sauer, of Louisville, Ky. Severely strained across the back.

Susannah Van Mittendorf, of Cincinnati. A German woman, who had her three children with her. She is injured very severely about the chest and head. Fears are entertained for her recovery. One of her children, an infant, is said to have been in the water some seven minutes, and rescued just in time to save its life.

James Ward, conductor of the train. Shoulder-blade broken, and a cut in the forehead.

Jas. Barclay, of West Gilboa, Schoharie County, injured in side and shoulders. He went last evening to Albany.

Geo. G. Hermingway—injured in the back. At Bagg's Hotel.

Margaret O'Conner, of Camden—injured in the back. Left at Rome.

J. O. Rockwell, Prospect, N. Y.—injured in the neck.

A gentleman from Erie, Penn., slightly.

Mrs. Rockwell, wife of Capt. Rockwell, Ninety-seventh Regiment—face and head.

James M. Willard, of Oriskany—face, slight.

Ivers Monroe—injured in the head, not badly.

J. A. Williams, Fox Lake, Wis.—leg and back, not seriously.

It is possible that others received wounds which we have failed to mention; but this list, without doubt, comprises the great majority, if not all. We inquired, as late as 9 o'clock, at all the hotels where the injured lay, and were informed that, without exception, they were doing well.

There is an incident connected with this disaster that deserves special mention. That of Mrs. M. P. JARVIS, of Brooklyn, a lady of culture and and refinement, who devoted herself to the care of the injured females with a heroism and unwavering assiduity that was worthy of all praise. The friends of Mrs. JARVIS had gone on to New-York, but she remained to assist in acts of kindness and sympathy.

We noticed a German fishing in the water for a satchel containing all his property, including $600 in silver. When the car in which he was seated flew from the track, he and the satchel parted company. It was afterwards found for him by an employé of the Central Road.

At the time we left the scene of the accident, five o'clock P. M. yesterday, workmen had cleared the track for trains, and the track is consequently now unobstructed. Efforts were being made also, to take the broken cars from their present position in the ditch. The four cars which sustained the most damage were almost entirely new.

Thus we have endeavored to state the facts relative to this great railroad disaster, with as much clearness and fullness as the time and means at our disposal will allow. May Oneida County be saved from another such a horrid scene as that which hundreds of our citizens, and others from the country round about, witnessed yesterday at Oriskany.

Evening Exchange.

$20,000	Amer. Gold..s3	155⅜	100	M. S. & N.I.	[illegible]
10,000	do	155⅝	100	do	[illegible]
20,000	do	[illegible]	100	Ill. Cen. R.	[illegible]
5,000	do	[illegible]	200	do	[illegible]
29,000	U.S.5s,5-20s..C.	[illegible]	400	Chic. & R.I....b3	89
	New issue	[illegible]	100	Chi. & N.W.	[illegible]
10,000	do	[illegible]	300	do	[illegible]
10,000	U.S.5s,10-40s..C.	[illegible]	200	do..s3	[illegible]
25,000	do	[illegible]	200	Ch. & N.W.Pr..s30	[illegible]
100	N. Y. Cen	[illegible]	400	Pitts.Ft.W.&C.	[illegible]
100	do	[illegible]	100	do	[illegible]
100	do	[illegible]	100	do	[illegible]
100	do	[illegible]	100	do	[illegible]
400	Erie Railway	[illegible]	200	Cum. Coal	[illegible]
100	do	[illegible]	100	Quick. Min	[illegible]
100	do	[illegible]	200	do	[illegible]
700	Hudson R. R.	[illegible]	200	do	[illegible]
100	do....b3	[illegible]	100	do....b3	[illegible]
100	do	[illegible]	600	do	[illegible]
300	Reading R.	[illegible]	100	do	[illegible]
200	do	[illegible]	400	do	[illegible]
200	do....b3	[illegible]	200	do....b3	[illegible]
200	do	[illegible]	200	Mariposa Min.	[illegible]

Stocks and Gold rather firm on call and not very active. Sales of Gold, after the call at 155⅜. At the close of the report Gold was selling at 155⅜.

[Advertisement.]

THE ILLUSTRATED ANNUAL OF PHRENOLOGY AND PHYSIOGNOMY FOR 1865 has an Almanac for a hundred years—Debate in Crania—Physiognomy of our Generals—Color of the Eye—The Five Races of Man—Self Reliance—Signs of Character—Where to Find a Wife, etc. Price only 12 cents, prepaid by first post. Newsmen have it. Please address Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

MARCH 25—*In steamship Hansa, for Bremen*—Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Herpich, August Bergmann, A. Heidsieck, M. Kayser, G. F. Victor, all of New-York; Charles Vogeler, Baltimore; Martin L. Haas, San Francisco; E. Roehrhand, J. C. Uhrlaub, Otto Goebel, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Martiensen and child, Antonio Sayago, all of Mexico; Robert Soehlmann, New-York; Capt. B. Steengrafe, Bremen; Emil Drez, New-Orleans; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Sheafe, Boston; J. Albers, Havana; J. H. Babo, Louis Klemann, John C. Hildebrandt, Carsten Hildebrandt; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Matty and child, Felix Boettger, all of New-York; S. Traube and daughter, Berlin; Edward Menke, California; E. B. Smith, H. E. Burt, O. S. Julley, Detroit; Gustav Huelsner, Hoboken; J. Baxthausen, Louisville; John Deters, Little Rock, Ark.; C. A. Parke, New-Haven; Mr. and Mrs. F. Witting and 4 children, Matamoras; H. Reese, Leavenworth, Kansas; Ferdinand Vogeler, Cincinnati; Mr. and Mrs. Leonhard Lindemann, New-Orleans; Henry Nerlich, Toronto, C. W.; R. Webr, Milwaukee; Mrs. Emilie Proessel; Miss Mary Proessel, New-York; August Mueller, New-York; Oscar Wimmer, Mexico; Mrs. Emilie Schmid and daughter, Bremerhaven, and 98 in the steerage—Total, 155. Specie, $123,600.

MARCH 25—*In steamship City of Washington, for Liverpool*—Mme. De Baglioni, Paris; Miss Isabella Brookliss, Mlle. E. Brondeau, J. H. Holdane, child and nurse, Mrs. D. Barnett, J. R. Rowan, Capt. J. F. Miller, R. J. Manning, wife and 3 children, London, C. W.; Thomas J. Kelly, Wm. A. Hogan, Carlos Gutierrez, Havana; Samuel M. Fulton, Thomas Blades, J. M. Simpson, C. Tufteyon, C. E. Daniels, G. M. Marshall, New-York; B. C. Coffin, H. B. Coffin, Miss M. E. Pease and Miss Josephine A. Pease, Mrs. J. G. Mills, N. Curry, F. V. Barnet, Easton, Penn.; R. Dodge, New-York; John Cooper, A. C. Lawrence, Leslie Bayly, A. Bacela, Alfred Artaega, Charles Glover, Mrs. Holdane, child and nurse, James and Mrs. McFarland, Miss Lizzie Strattor, Mrs. Ellen Finney, W. A. Bookless, E. H. Bankart, W. W. Tapscott, Liverpool; Mrs. Campbell, Thomas Spencer and wife, D. E. Wheeton and R. A. Wheeton, D. Mares, Havana; John G. Illnis, Ricardo Sainey, Dr. Taylor and wife, Hamilton, C. W.; Benigno Josye Ferreira, Jno. Bagley, with others in steerage.

In steamship Star of the Union, for New-Orleans—Edmund A. Souder, James Morres, E. B. Jacket, W. S. Perry, E. A. Hennings, Mme. Antoinette, Patrick Wise, Erman Moller, Henry Behrman, George Seabold, William Fenneman, J. T. Lee, Mrs. F. W. Conway and infant, E. Brown, Mrs. Hodges, 4 children and nurse, H. Liberman, S. Newman, Mme. J. Durand, Mme. Heron, George C. Ellison, J. F. Derbes, Theodore Getty, William F. Norval, Lieut. Freeman, Fred. Boten, Mon. Andre Durford, Mon. Jules Ferrand, J. Lang and lady, Master Marshall Nicholls and servant, Charles P. Palmer, R. H. Mahon and lady, Mrs. Mary Short and child, D. Sullivan, Charles Smith, Adolph Ferdon, Thomas Brown, John O'Rourke, Miss B. Benjamin, Miss R. Benjamin.

In steamship Corsica, for Nassau and Havana—Capt. H. Holygate, James Esmond, Liverpool; Samuel Crossley, T. F. Dexter, New-York; Mr. Delmedge, London; W. C. Jones, Scotland; H. Wiggins, New-Brunswick; W. S. Saymnur, Havana; A. Crosus, D. P. Benda, A. G. Benda, New-York; Wm. Ryan, Nassau; Thomas Palman, New-York; Thomas Johnson, Nassau; Hy. Duck, C. D. Barnes, England; J. Gomes, Havana; F. C. Williams, New-York; Lieut. Jackson, Mrs. Jackson, Thomas Jones, Nassau; E. L. Hart, New-York; J. C. Mootly, Boston; Ensign Terry, Mrs. Terry, Mr. and Mrs. H. Harrington, Troy; Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Waters, Baltimore; Miss Belle Edgar, Nassau; Mrs. Hopkins and 2 children, Robert Day, Mr. McCarthey, J. W. Thompson, N. Carroll, F. A. Briggs, P. Gowendone, Capt. Hatfield. Specie, $3,760.

Passengers Arrived.

In U. S. steam transport Baltic, from Hilton Head—Gen. Seth Williams, U. S. A., Capt. Harrison, U. S. N., Hon. Simeon Draper, Capt. Woolsey, U. S. A., Capts. Benedict, Thrask, Holcomb, Shimmel, Canty, Brush, Rorke, Cox, Lanahan, Russell, Lieuts Shaw, Hamilton, Markham, Reed, Riford, Crawford, Higgins, Fullerton, Andrews, Beach, Towner, Tupper, Miller, Messrs. Wm. Kent, Woodbridge, Sawyer, Miss Lamb, Judge Latta and wife, Messrs. Claflin, Sammis, Plaisted, C. Tappan, Strong, Linden, Dr. Phelps, Dr. Bodfish, Dr. Richardson, Mr. Severance, J. G. Thomas, U. S. N., J. B. White, C. L. Mather, Mr. Lamport, J. M. Demarest, Mr. Skehan and son, Messrs Schusler, Pulver, Mrs. Sinclair and daughter, Mrs. Hodge, Capts. Young, Anderson and Thomas, Mr. Closs, Mr. Kavanagh, Mr. McClave, Mr. Crotat and others in the cabin, and 522 in the steerage, including 180 refugees.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 55 | Sun sets.... 6 18 | Moon rises. 5 17

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 7 09 | Gov. Island.. 7 58 | Hell Gate.. 9 38

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, March 25.

Cleared.

Steamship City of Washington, Brooks, Liverpool, John G. Dale.

Steamer Elizabeth, Fowler, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Enoch Train, Lane, Hong Kong and Batavia, Thayer & Peabody.

Bark Fanny Hamilton, (Br.,) Marshman, Gibraltar, Moore & Church.

Schooners A. Van Cleef, Conova, Fortress Monroe, Van Brunt & Slaght; Adventurer, (Br.,) Gerity, Sisal, Leaycraft & Co.; Union, Smith, Nansemond, Va., S. Godwin; Maria E. Hearn, Erickson, Chincoteague, A. C. Haven.

Sloops Aurora, Carpenter, Norwich, H. S. Rackett & Son; Odd Fellow, Dyer, Block Island, Conn.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Fulton, Wotton, Port Royal March 22, via Fortress Monroe 24th, with passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Baltic, Maury, Hilton Head March 25, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Ship E. C. Scranton, Williams, Liverpool 35 ds., with mdse. to Lawrence, Giles & Co. Has been 10 ds. W. of the Banks, with westerly winds; had a pilot on board 5 days.

Brig Suwannee, McCobb, Trinidad 12 ds., with sugar and molasses to Metcalf & Duncan. Has had heavy weather.

Brig Circassian, Bryant, Port Morris, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Ellicott, Duncan, Ponce, P. R., 10 ds., with sugar to Metcalf & Duncan.

Schr. George, (Br.,) Rodgers, Matamoras via Key West 16 ds., with cotton to Peck & Church.

Schr. Marietta, Hall, Rockland, with oats to W. S. Brown & Co.

Schr. A. B. Terry, Eldridge, New-Haven, for Fortress Monroe.

Schr. P. B. Anderson, Clark, Portland, Conn., stone.

Schr. G. R. Lanfair, Lewis, Provincetown, with fish.

Schr. Julia Grace, Babson, Gloucester, with fish.

Schr. E. J. Scott, Arnold, Newburgh, for Providence.

Schr. Susan Scranton, ——, New-Haven.

Schr. J. Goodspeed, Dart, New-London.

Schr. Niger, Thompson, New-Haven.

Schr. Lizzie Raymond, Lord, Saybrook.

Schr. Expedite, Franklin, Orient.

WIND—At sunset, N. W., light.

Sailed.

Steamships Star of the Union, Hansa, (Brem.,) City of Washington, Corsica, Gen. J. K. Barnes, R. C. Knight, Alliance, Clarton, Tillie, Chas. Benton.

Ships Gertrude, Bengal, Samuel Russell.

Barks Colonist, Corea, Maria Louise, Thomas, Tallman, F. Hamilton.

Brigs H. Lawrence, Kirkaldy.

Schooners A. D. Scull, A. Middletown, D. W. Sanders, Wide World, Palestine, Delmar, San Juan, Lucy Ames, Horace E. Bell, Davison, A. R. Wetmore, Allen Dufield, Arcola, W. R. Beebe, A. B. Terry, C. & N. Rogers, White Cloud, Cornelius, Minnie Arnold, B. Butler, Adventurer.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 25—Arr. brig B. Smith, Malaga.

Miscellaneous.

MISSING VESSEL.—The bark Roman, of Demerara, Capt. Hickey, sailed from Shields for New-York Oct. 28, was seen off Dover Nov. 6, and has not been heard of since.

Foreign Ports.

At Trinidad, March 12, brig Clara Brown, to sail 14th for New-York.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 243, March 25, 1865.
48, 56, 76, 27, 63, 59, 21, 4, 8, 74, 23, 41, 67.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 244, March 25, 1865.
10, 40, 47, 24, 16, 41, 1, 60, 27, 33, 44, 78, 23.
SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 143, March 25, 1865.
74, 24, 70, 73, 6, 33, 51, 18, 68, 58, 59, 42, 40.
SHELBY—CLASS No. 144, March 25, 1865.
48, 19, 36, 39, 38, 40, 32, 45, 65, 75, 66, 50, 23.
LIBRARY—EXTRA CLASS No. 615, March 25, 1865.
67, 4, 32, 9, 53, 12, 13, 51, 21, 75, 71, 35, 62.
LIBRARY—CLASS No. 616, March 25, 1865.
37, 56, 36, 76, 22, 1, 65, 61, 7, 40, 51, 20, 77.
Circulars sent free by addressing
JOSEPH BATES, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES paid in gold; information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver.
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